The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5601. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Rejection of Liberal Amendments to the Senatus Consultum.

The Catholic Hierarchy Lectured by the London Times.

Chances of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish Throne.

Latest Reports Concerning Senator Fessenden's Condition.

Prospect of a Settlement of the Coal Mining Difficulty.

Attorney-General Hoar's Opinion on the Virginia Question.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Reported Serious Illness Contradicted by his Physician—Interview of Prince Napoleon—A Liberal Amendment to the Senatus Consultum Rejected—The Government Journal on Prince Napoleon's Speech.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Emperor will not go to the Camp de Chalons to-day, as before reported.

The *Presse* to-day says Dr. NELATON, the Emperor's physician, contradicts the alarming reports which are constantly arising in regard to the health of the Emperor. Dr. NELATON declares that his convalescence will be rapid if he takes necessary rest.

The *Public* reports that the Emperor is fast recovering, and that he remained yesterday evening conversing with the Empress until 11 o'clock.

The *Journal Officiel* reports that the Ministers met in council to-day, but makes no mention of the presence of the Emperor.

Prince NAPOLEON to-day had an interview with the Emperor.

The Senate, by a vote of 113 to 9, rejected an amendment to the Senatus Consultum proposing liberal reforms in the Constitution of the Senate. The amendment was offered by Senator BONJEAN and supported by Prince NAPOLEON.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Imperialist journals of Paris express great discontent at Prince NAPOLEON's speech, and declare that he went too far. The general opinion, however, is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal spirit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Stowe-Byron Matter—The Marquis of Hartington and the Irish Land Question—The Times on Cardinal Cullen's Pastoral Letter.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT writes to the *Daily News* to-day on the Byron scandal. He says there is little doubt that the altered conduct of Lady BYRON toward her husband was the result of her father's representations, backed up by some odious story. He traces the conduct of the wife in buying up the husband's memoir and destroying it, and asks if the evidence of the party destroying the evidence of an opponent can be accepted. The same act of depriving BYRON of the opportunity for self-justification, deprived the wife of the right to advance fresh charges. The writer feels certain that this will be the ultimate verdict of the public.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON attended the Cutlers' banquet at Sheffield last night, and made a speech. He said the task for the ensuing session of Parliament would be the settlement of the Irish land question. He hoped the subject would be debated with as little political feeling as possible. It had never been the battle-ground of party. Men were comparatively unpledged, and statesmen of various opinions showed an honest disposition to grapple with the difficulties surrounding this matter.

The *Times* comments as follows on Cardinal CULLEN's last pastoral letter, and on the claims put forth by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland:

"They demand the overthrow of common education and the exaltation of denominationalism. The language of Archbishop CULLEN must provoke resentment. The pretensions of the Catholic hierarchy toward the State are intolerable. There is not one of their resolves on education which the people will not emphatically repudiate, and which if brought before Parliament will not be rejected. The lesson of the past two years seems lost on these prelates. They have not understood how a proposal of great moderation and acknowledged wisdom proved abortive last session, through the profound antipathy of Parliament to applying public money to Catholic uses. The present proposals are about as hopeless as any that could be propounded. England and Scotland will not listen to them; even in Ireland they will not command the assent of classes interested in higher education; and in Parliament they would be mentioned only to be condemned."

SPAIN.

The Duke of Genoa and the Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The *Imparcial*, of this city, says the chances of the Duke of GENOA are the best for the throne of Spain. It urges the Cortes to fix his majority at sixteen years.

CHINA.

Minister Burlingame's Treaties to be Ratified—Contents of Prince Kung's Dispatch—The Chinese in Peru.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The London *Morning Post* says that Mr. BURLINGAME has received a dispatch from KUNG, expressing his entire satisfaction with the treaty, and announcing that the ratifications would be exchanged shortly.

Prince KUNG's dispatch to Mr. BURLINGAME thanks him for his services and asks him to intercede with the Peruvian Government in behalf of the Chinese laborers, who are badly treated in the mines and guano diggings of Peru.

CANADA.

End of the Ship Laborers' Strike—Large Arrival of Emigrants—The Hudson Bay Company Boundary Claims—Destructive Fire in the Oil Regions—Seizure of the Steamer Hornet.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Morning Post* to-day has an editorial on Canadian matters. The writer says the consolidation and development of Canada are at hand. Immigration is increasing, the Government is active, and the relations with the United States are in a fair way of improving. People and money are the great *desiderata*. Let Canada show that these can safely and profitably be sent there and the old country will be found supporting and invigorating the new in a better manner than in supplying her with inadequate garrisons.

The ship laborers' strike has ended. Arrangements have been entered into whereby the merchants agree in the choice of stevedores, and the laborers promise not to meddle with those employed on board the vessels under the stevedores selected by the Captains.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive here.

The number of vessels in port is fifty-eight less than at the same time last year.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Hon. Judge DAY has gone to Washington to examine into the boundary claims of the Hudson Bay Company.

PETROLIA, Sept. 4.—At 5 o'clock this morning the Great Western Wells, numbers 1 and 2, took fire, and everything above ground, consisting of 2,000 barrels tankage, two engine-houses and derricks, and 1,500 barrels of crude oil, were entirely destroyed. The loss will be about $10,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 4.—A sailor of the steamship *Hornet* made oath to-day that she had arms on board for Cuba. The Custom officers seized her. She will discharge her cargo of coal to-morrow, the story being that she has arms underneath it. The *Hornet* came from Philadelphia, and is said to be bound for Queenstown.

PORT ROWAN, Ontario, Sept. 4.—Two sailors, RICHARD WILLIAMS and THOMAS BRASSEAU, belonging to the schooner *John McDonald*, were drowned in the harbor this morning while trying to get on board of their vessel in a state of intoxication.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 4.—A magnificent display of aurora was visible here last night after midnight, after which Professor D. K. WINDER, by means of the spectroscope, discovered the brightest line in the spectrum of aurora to be coincident with an air line of the solar spectrum.

CUBA.

Skirmishes with the Insurgents—Volunteering in Havana—Remington Rifles to be Purchased.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—Major LA CASA has had several skirmishes with the insurgents near Arroya Blanco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro Villas, and killed thirty of them. Committees have been appointed to promote enlistments for the volunteer reserve corps in this city. Money was subscribed at the Casino Espanol last night to buy Remington rifles for the Catalan volunteers. The English war-steamer *Philomel*, from Nassau, has arrived here.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The Latest Dispatches Regarding his Health—His Condition Most Critical.

PORTLAND, Sept. 4.—At midnight last night both of Senator FESSENDEN's physicians had given up all hopes of his recovery. He was gradually sinking, and appeared to be in a delirious stupor. He was taken on Tuesday morning with stoppage of the bowels, since which time the disorder has assumed a more violent form, ulceration having set in. It was thought then that he might possibly live until morning, but his death is a mere question of time.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4—A. M.—Senator FESSENDEN is a little easier this morning, and his pulse is better, but there is no relief in his bowels. He is perfectly conscious of his condition, and said last night he did not expect to recover.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4—Noon.—Senator FESSENDEN is about the same. Dr. LINCOLN thinks his complaint is complicated by the remains of poison taken into his system at the National Hotel, in Washington, some years ago, and from which he has suffered several times since.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4—4:30 P. M.—Senator FESSENDEN is somewhat better, and has taken some nourishment.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Matters Said to be Arranged—Work to Begin Monday.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 4.—The miners and laborers employed along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Works held a meeting at Providence yesterday, and determined to resume work as soon as possible on the terms of the compromise. The result of the meeting has been communicated to the Superintendent of the Coal Department, and he is using all exertions in preparing for a resumption of work on Monday, Sept. 6. The men are to receive the same prices as the men at the Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mines.

CALIFORNIA.

Later Election Returns—The State Probably Gone Democratic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—There is unusual delay in counting the vote in this city. The Independents have elected SELBY, Mayor; HANNA, County Clerk; FREEMAN, Fire Commissioner; three Supervisors, and three School Directors. The Democrats have elected WHITE, Sheriff; HIGGINS, Recorder; KLOPENBURG, Treasurer; ROSENHEIM, Assessor; BYRNE, District-Attorney, and MARKS, Harbor Commissioner. The Independents claim that they have broken the "Ring" in the Board of Supervisors; destroyed the partisan character of the Police Department; prevented the Fire Department from becoming a political machine, and achieved a great victory.

The Democrats have carried everything in Sacramento and Nevada Counties, which were hitherto Republican.

WM. M. GWIN, Jr., has been elected to the State Senate from Calaveras County. It is asserted that his father is an aspirant for Mr. COLE's place in the United States Senate.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee—Treasurer Spinner's Defence—How Received in California—Speech of General Walbridge Before the Board of Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee have been busy the entire week investigating the affairs of the Custom-house. The particular points under investigation have not transpired.

Treasurer SPINNER's defence in regard to the delay in transferring gold from New-York to San Francisco, published in the *Journal of Commerce*, Aug. 23, occasions unfavorable comment in financial circles. It is considered an unjust attack on Vice-President COLFAX, our bankers and merchants. Mr. SPINNER's favoritism is sharply criticised, and it is asked why should he pay SELIGMAN three-quarters of one per cent. for carrying bullion to New-York, when the Pacific Mail Company offered to carry it for less; why the opposition company was paid more for the same work than the latter offered to perform it for, and if he had inclination to charge the extra quarter of one per cent. paid the Bank of California to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, to whom ought he charge the extra compensation paid SELIGMAN & WEBB?

A party left to-day for Cincinnati to arrange with the Red Stocking Base-Ball Club to visit San Francisco.

General WALBRIDGE, Pacific Railroad Commissioner, addressed a large meeting at the Board of Trade to-day. He complimented HORACE GREELEY, who was originally appointed on the Commission, and adverted to the double duty of the Commissioners of impartially discharging the trust of the Government and railroad corporations which are not represented on the Commission. The remarks were received with great favor. The Commissioners were introduced to the leading merchants.

Firemen's Reception in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The Buffalo Fire Department turned out in force to-night and gave a brilliant reception to the Northern Liberty Hose Company of Philadelphia. The streets were crowded with citizens. The line of march was illuminated with a fine display of fireworks. The visiting firemen, after the parade, were entertained with a supper by Hose Company No. 11, of this city, whose guests they are. The Philadelphia Company will attend church to-morrow, and visit Niagara Falls on Monday. They will attend a chowder party down the Niagara River on Tuesday, and return to the East in the evening.

VIRGINIA.

Opinion of the Attorney-General—Powers of the Legislature—The Test Oath.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—The following is Attorney-General HOAR's opinion, received this morning by General CANBY:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1869.

To Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 27, 1869, in which you request my opinion "upon so much of the questions submitted in the letter of the Commanding General of the First Military District, dated the 10th inst., and accompanying papers, copies of which are inclosed, as refers to the legal qualifications of officers to be elected under the proposed Constitution of the State of Virginia; and especially upon the question whether persons elected to office in such State, under said Constitution, are required by the Supplemental Reconstruction act of July 19, 1867, to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed or referred to in section 2 of said act, before entering upon the duties of said office."

The latter question is the only one indicated with such distinctness as to enable me to be fully satisfied that its purport is apprehended; and I therefore confine my answer to that.

By the statute of April 10, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were authorized to vote on the question of the adoption of a constitution for the State, and at the same time to elect officers under it subject to the approval of Congress. The vote has been taken in pursuance of the provisions of the act; and the election held and some parts of the Constitution submitted have been adopted by the people, and others rejected. The parts of the proposed Constitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congress, will be the Constitution of Virginia, under which all of its officers will be required to act, and the qualifications as well as the duties of these officers will be determined by it. When Virginia is restored to its proper relations to the country as a State of the Union, its officers and Legislature will be such as the Constitution of the State provides—deriving their powers from that instrument; and it will clearly not be in the power of Congress to impose any requirement of additional qualifications upon them different from those, which, under the Constitution of the United States, may be required in all the States. If therefore, any tests were to be imposed upon members of the Legislature not provided by the Constitution of Virginia, or any restriction imposed upon the people of the State in their choice of officers, not recognized by it, and not made applicable under the legitimate powers of Congress to all the States, the Legislature and officers would not, in my opinion, be the Legislature and officers of Virginia under its Constitution. I do not see that Congress can undertake to furnish the State with a suitable Legislature to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition which could not be exercised over subsequent Legislatures. I am, therefore, of opinion that the oath prescribed by the statute of 1862, and by the statute of July 19, 1867, chapter 30, section 9, required to be taken by all persons "elected or appointed to office in the said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority," is not to be required of the officers of the State of Virginia, or members of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution. It does not seem to me that the provisions of this ninth section, which are applicable to the Government of the State under military authority, were intended to apply to the Legislature and officers under whom the State is to be restored to its proper relations to the Union, and by whom the Government of the State is to be administered after its restoration. This opinion is strongly confirmed by a reference to the second section of the same act, which authorizes the commander of any district named in the act to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in said district under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under the so-called State or the Government thereof, and to detail a competent officer or soldier of the army to perform such duties. It would be impossible to suppose that Congress could intend that a Legislature under the Constitution of a State could have its members appointed by a detail from soldiers of the army. The reasonable conclusions seems to me to be that it was not intended that any such Legislature should be allowed to exist and act until reconstruction was completed, except for the limited and qualified purposes requisite to reconstruction; but on the other hand I fully concur with the view of the General Commanding in Virginia that under the Reconstruction acts of Congress no officer or legislator is competent, or should be permitted to exercise any of the functions or power of his office within that State, except so far as those acts themselves provide, without taking the oath which is referred to in the statute of 1867 above quoted. The act of April 10, 1869, requires the Legislature to meet at a time which it designates. That it is to meet implies that it is to come together for some purpose. It is required under the previous law to act upon the question of adopting the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before the admission of the State to representation in Congress. I am of opinion therefore that it may come together, organize and act upon that amendment; but that until Congress shall have approved the Constitution, and the action under it, and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union by recognizing its form of government as republican, and admitting it to representation, the Legislature is not entitled, and could not, without violation of law, be allowed to transact any business, pass any act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other function of a Legislature if the test oath has not been required of its members; and that no officer elected under the new Constitution can enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath, while the military Government continues. Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General.

The Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company—Sale of Land Determined Upon—The Road to be Consolidated—General Canby's Proclamation.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—The papers to-day state that the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company concluded its deliberations in that city by entering into a contract for the sale of 50,000 acres of land, now held or hereafter to be acquired, to the Virginia International Land Company, composed of a number of wealthy gentlemen of New-York, several of whom spent two weeks, in the early part of June, in the examination of the country along the line of the proposed railroad. Another important matter brought to the consideration of the Norfolk and Great Western Company was the subject of the consolidation of their line with the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad. The directors had an interview with a member of the Executive Committee of the road, and took the initiatory step for the purpose of making their road part of the Southern Pacific Road. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Southern Pacific Road, to make a contract for the consolidation of the roads.

General CANBY will issue a proclamation concerning the election about the 15th inst. He is delayed by disputed returns from one county. The State officers will be installed on the assembling of the Legislature.

BASE BALL.

A Novel Game in Philadelphia—A Negro Club in the Field—The White Club Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The Pythian Base-ball Club, (colored,) after challenging a number of white clubs of this city, who refused to play, succeeded in getting an acceptance from the Olympic, which Club defeated them by a score of 44 to 23. The novelty of the affair drew an immense crowd of people, it being the first game played between a white and colored club. Umpire—Colonel FITZGERALD, of this city.

Mysterious Drowning Case—The Body of an Unknown Man Found on the Beach.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 4.—Justice BENNETT, of Bay Ridge, held an inquest to-day on the body of a man, about 50 years of age, found on the beach. He wore gray-mixed pants, light sack coat, check shirt, gray woolen socks, white knit drawers and coarse shoes.

Fire in Portsmouth, N. H.—A Store Set on Fire by Burglars.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 4.—A fire occurred here this morning at 5 o'clock on Market-street in WM. SHEAFE's block, occupied by Hon. FRANK JONES, Ex-Governor GOODWIN, W. C. NEWTON and others. Loss, $8,000, as follows: FRANK JONES, $4,000; W. SHEAFE, $1,500; W. C. NEWTON, $500; C. G. PICKERING & Co., $2,000. The fire was caused by burglars, who ransacked the money-drawers, but were unsuccessful in tapping a safe.

WASHINGTON.

The Condition of Secretary Rawlins—The New York Custom-House—Personal—Currency Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary RAWLINS is much better to day, and it is expected that he will be able to get up on Monday. While he was in Connecticut last week he got wet and caught a cold, which produced a slight hemorrhage. In this condition he left for Washington. The travel in the cars did not serve him, and when he arrived here he had another bleeding attack worse than the first. He neglected his diet for a few days, and a few nights ago ate a heavy dinner which did not digest. This led to another hemorrhage and asphyxia. On Thursday night he was insensible for five hours and his life was despaired of. His physician, toward morning, administered a stimulant which revived him, since which time he has been gradually recovering.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The mason work will be begun on the foundations and cellars of the New-York Custom-house on Monday. The schedules and drawings have been sent to New-York by the architect of the Treasury.

PERSONAL.

Senator MORTON has arrived here from Pennsylvania. He has confidence in the success of GEARY and the Republican ticket.

Senator POMEROY is also in the city.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $271,000.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$46,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	25,000
To national banks and others	38,000
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	342,892,000
And for public deposits	20,041,000
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	175,500
Total amount burned	15,923,144
Currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	146,770
Total amount issued therefor	15,769,385
Balance due for mutilated notes	153,759
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,737,660
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	249,200

REVENUE MATTERS.

Surgeon EDWIN M. STEIN has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for temporary duty, to make physical examinations of officers of the marine revenue service.

A comparative statement of the receipts from internal revenue sources for the months of July and August, 1868 and 1869, show that during the latter the receipts exceeded the former $5,703,996.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Acting Secretary RICHARDSON has decided that ground gannister is liable to a duty of $5 per ton. Gannister, mixed with clay, is used for lining iron furnaces.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from Commissioners BRUNE, DODGE and BISHOP, stating that they had held a council with the Kiowas and Comanches at Fort Sill, which was very satisfactory. They report more of the Kiowas and Comanches are coming in and quietly locating upon the reservations.

THE HEALTH OF GENERAL RAWLINS.

The condition of Secretary RAWLINS' health this morning is better. Although he has been very low, Dr. BLISS, his physician, says he is improving, but feels restive under his confinement.

MURDERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Foreman Assassinated by a Discharged Workman—A Man Stabbed in a Pittsburg Saloon.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—RICHARD CARTER, foreman of the stone masons employed at Fairmount Park, was shot at and killed by JOSEPH SNYDER, a discharged workman. The weapon used was a seven-shooter. SNYDER was arrested by Captain LYON, of the Park Guard, despite his resistance and endeavors to use the weapon, two barrels of which were still loaded. CARTER was a married man.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 4.—Yesterday afternoon, in a saloon in South Pittsburg, THOMAS SULLIVAN stabbed BARNEY DUFFY in the abdomen. DUFFY ran into the street followed by SULLIVAN, who knocked him down and beat him with a stone. DUFFY has since died. SULLIVAN was arrested last night, but escaped from the officers, and he is still at large.

An Ex-Blockade Runner on a Doubtful Mission—An Ex-Treasury Agent Charged with Fraud Released on Bail.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The steamship *Lilian*, an ex-blockade runner, and very fast, departed for Florida to-day. Her destination is doubtful.

Ex-Special Treasury Agent SPROULE, charged with complicity in the Custom-house frauds under FULLER's administration, was to-day released on bail. Another party was arrested charged with complicity in the same frauds, on affidavits of SPROULE and E. KINSELLA, but was released on giving bonds.

A Missing Wife—She is Found in a Hotel—Her Husband Killed by the Proprietor and his Clerk.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4.—PATRICK MURRAY, who came from Halifax in search of his wife, found her at Bradley's Hotel last night, and tried to force her to the door. ALEX. SHAY, clerk of the hotel, and JAMES MURPHY, proprietor, went to her assistance, and threw MURRAY down two flights of stairs, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died this morning. MURPHY and SHAY have been arrested.

A Hat Frctory Burned—The Loss and Insurance.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 4.—The hat factory of O'SULLIVAN BROS., on Daisy-street, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $30,000. Insurance, $2,250 in the Bay State Company, Worcester, and $2,250 in the Royal Company, Liverpool. It is thought that parties in New-York interested have a much larger insurance. The interest of O'SULLIVAN was not insured.

Resignation of a United States Senator—Extract from a Private Letter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A private letter from Paris says Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES, of Iowa, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect on the 1st of October next. He will not return to this country until next year. His health has somewhat improved, but not sufficiently to enable him to resume public duties at the next session of Congress. His term of office expires March 4, 1871.

Contract Made for Building a New Western Railroad—The Road to be Completed in Eighteen Months.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—An Atchison, Kansas, telegram says the contract for the Nemaha Valley Railroad has been let. Ten miles will be completed by the 15th of February next, and the road is to be finished to Pawnee City in eighteen months. This is an outrun of the Quincy and Reesville Road, and diverts business from Southern Nebraska to Chicago, instead of St. Louis.

Fatal Accident—Two Boys Run Over—One of Them Killed.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Two little boys, riding in an ice cart in East Cambridge this forenoon, were thrown out and run over. One of them, named JAMES ELWELL, was killed, and the other badly injured.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Dispatches from the Commander of the Kearsarge—The Duke of Edinburgh at Tahiti—International Civilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Commander JAS. S. THORNTON, of the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Tahiti, Society Islands, having sailed from the Chilian port of Talcahuano in April last, and reaching Nukahiva, one of the Marquesas group, on the 6th of June following, where he called upon the Governor, a French naval officer in the service of the Protectorate Government. The Governor is assisted in his municipal authority by a brigadier and two *general d'armes*. No military force is now there. The harbor of Massachusetts Bay is easy of access, well-sheltered and sufficiently commodious for practical commercial purposes. Rough fortifications were erected by Captain DAVID PORTER, in 1813, commanding the entrance, and these still remain, with the addition of a water battery constructed by the French, and facing the entrance. They had ten heavy guns mounted as pivots in the battery, and twenty-two lighter guns in the works above. All these were, however, sent to Tahiti several years ago. Massachusetts Bay was formerly a favorite resort of the American whaling fleet, but lately they seem to prefer the neighboring Island of Magdalena.

The *Kearsarge* sailed from Nukahiva on the 7th of June, and arrived at Tahiti on the 15th. Her officers and crew are all well.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Galatea*, commanded by the Duke of EDINBURGH, reached Tahiti from New-Zealand, on the 18th of June. Commander THORNTON called on him and the visit was returned, when the Duke was received with the honors due his rank as Captain in the Royal navy.

Prince Alfred Among the Natives of Tahiti.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

TAHITI, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

The *Galatea* arrived here on the 9th of June, and His Royal Highness was received by the Governor and officers, and, I presume, one-fourth of the native population of the place. As soon as the ship was signaled, messengers were sent round to the native population, ordering them to repair to Paputi, and in a few days boats began to arrive from all the neighboring islands, and the population of Paputi was swelled up to at least 10,000. Each district had prepared a song of welcome for the Duke, and forty or fifty of the best looking girls, dressed in white, sang the grand Hyminie. In accordance with the native custom, each native presented the Prince with some token of regard to carry back to his country, and at one time the girls made a circle of wreaths round him, so that he was no longer visible, each wreath being worth from $4 to $10. The Prince and suite associated with the half-cast population, and several photographs were taken of the Captain of the *Galatea*, one of which represents him standing between two half-cast girls.

All the European houses were open to the officers, and the best feeling prevailed with every one. Dinners and balls were given, and the Prince was forced to remain four days longer than he intended. The manager of the Company, SOARES, opened his house and invited every one. He gave a grand entertainment during the stay of the ship.

The Plantation Soares was started in 1863, and is perhaps at this moment the most beautiful place in the Pacific. It is situated on a level piece of ground at the base of a very high mountain, which rises to 5,000 feet, within a mile of the sea. The Plantaion is three miles long, and ranges from a quarter of a mile to one mile in width. There are three roads running the full length of the plantation, and four cross-roads, which are uniformly planted on either side with banana trees, forty feet high, all forming a delightful shade from the sun, making eighteen miles of perhaps the best carriage drive in the world. The stores, machine shop and dwellings cover an area of twenty-two acres. There is storeroom for at least two or perhaps three years' cotton (it is said in case of war.) There are dwellings for 100 families, many of which are not occupied, a good hotel and buildings for 2,000 laborers. The manager's mansion is the largest and best on the island, with a dining-room 50 by 60 feet, lined with panelwork, and a jetty running out into the harbor 300 yards that required 500,000 tons of coral to build. This house and fixings cost eight per cent. on the capital of the Company. Standing upon the veranda of this beautiful residence, between you and the clouds, on the point of the mountains rises a beautiful cottage, 3,000 feet above the sea; this is the manager's cool retreat, and the five miles of road up to it is said to have taken 1,100 men four months to make. The land was purchased from the natives for $8,000, and there is about 1,400 acres under cultivation, producing about 400,000 pounds of cleaned cotton annually.

The Interest on the New Railroad Bonds in North Carolina to be Paid—Notice of the Public Treasurer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 4.—The Public Treasurer gives notice that the interest on the bonds issued in aid of the new railroads, due April 1, will be paid on the presentation of the coupons at the Treasurer's office, or the Raleigh National Bank. He also gives notice that similar future interests will be paid at either of the same places.

Another Fire in Philadelphia—Large Destruction of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The planing mill of DOERR, SON & CO., corner of Broad and Coates streets, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning; five adjacent dwellings, the market-house and other buildings were damaged. Loss, $40,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, which fact, in connection with the scarcity of water, occasions much alarm.

Suicide in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4.—SAMUEL FOSS, about 50 years of age, drowned himself in the Upper Canal, near Stark Mills, last evening. Several persons were present at the time. No money or friends is the cause he assigned for the act.

The President at Saratoga—A Dinner at the Lake.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—E. S. SANFORD, Superintendent of Military Telegraphs during the war, gave a dinner party at Myers' Lake House to-day to President GRANT, JOHN A. GRISWOLD, and others.

Large Fire in Ohio—An Extensive Factory Burned.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The Union Fence Company's factory was burned this morning. The loss was $30,000, on which there is no insurance.

A Woman Commits Suicide—She Throws Herself into a Canal.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 4.—KATE RICHARDS committed suicide last evening by drowning herself in Bridge-street Canal.

More About the Great California Nugget.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 26.

The great nugget recently sent down from the Monumental Mine in Sierra County has been deposited at the assay office of MARS & LAWRENCE (formerly BELL's) on California-street. Its original weight was 140 pounds, but a piece weighing 34 pounds became detached, and the nugget now weighs 106 pounds. The gold is 9.33 fine, and there is but one small piece of quartz in sight. About $70,000 has been taken out of the pocket where this nugget was found. A large number of people are continually going to see this new evidence that the mines of this State are not yet "played out."

The Twenty-fifth Senatorial District.

From the Syracuse Journal, Sept. 2.

There is a very unpromising state of political affairs in the Cayuga and Wayne Senate District. Excellent reasons exist for the retention at home of Senator WILLIAMS. It has been understood that he would not be a candidate for reelection, and that the nomination would be conceded to Cayuga County. As a consequence there has sprung up a sharp rivalry for the succession among the ambitious Republicans in Cayuga, and not less than five active seekers for the nomination are in the field. Meanwhile, Senator WILLIAMS has determined to be a candidate again, and has so well managed affairs in Wayne County that he will probably secure the united delegation therefrom in his favor. With Cayuga divided, Wayne a unit, and with but one vote necessary to nominate the Wayne County candidate, there would be a good chance for WILLIAMS' renomination. He secured his nomination two years ago through a complication of this nature.

We see but one way to obviate the success of WILLIAMS in securing the party nomination, and this is for the Cayuga Republicans to take counsel together, discarding undue personal and partisan feeling, and agreeing to unite upon one of their candidates, or some new one in whose favor the present aspirants will withdraw their claims. Is not this course far better than to permit an improper and unfortunate nomination to be made, with the certainty of endangering Republican success in the district? Wayne County has no claim to the Senator, having had this officer for six years, and now having the member of Congress, and, at least, its full share of Federal appointments.

SARATOGA.

The Battle and Surrender Grounds—How to Get to Them—The Relics on Exhibition—The Monument Association.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 31, 1869.

Perhaps I may be thought venturing too far if I assert that but a comparatively small number of those visiting here are aware that they are within half a day's ride of a large portion of the ground of the French and Revolutionary wars. In this assertion, however, I think I shall be borne out by facts; and it is, indeed, a lamentable reflection, that of the many thousands that annually visit these fountains, few take sufficient interest in the history of their own country to inquire whether the various battle-fields in this immediate section are easy of access. True, they have a misty, a faint idea that a battle was fought near here, and also that somewhere up by Lake George a massacre was committed by some Indians; but as to having any definite thoughts upon the subject, they have not. If I am thought to be putting this too strongly, please remember that only three weeks since one of the correspondents of a New-York daily, writing from this place, stated that the battle of Saratoga "was fought on the hills overlooking this village," whereas that battle was fought some thirteen miles west of here, and the country surrounding the village for some three miles around is as flat as a pan-cake. Bad as this blunder was, however, it was almost equalled about the same time by another correspondent, who stated that "BURGOINE" (BURGOYNE) "surrendered to General GREEN!"

his ignorance, perhaps, may originate from an erroneous idea—too prevalent in a place like this—that visiting these places, so fraught with interest, involves in it a great deal of labor which would be incompatible with the ease and luxury—that delicious *far niente* that everybody is supposed to court at a fashionable watering place. If, however, they should be told that a few, at least, of these scenes can be visited in such a manner as to combine pleasure with instruction, more might be induced to go, who now content themselves with "Saratoga and the Lake." It is with a view, therefore, of inducing some at least to make a trip of this kind that I propose to give a brief sketch of a jaunt made a few days since to the Saratoga Battle and Surrender Grounds.

SARATOGA BATTLE GROUND.

Leaving Saratoga Springs at 7 yesterday morning, a charming drive of an hour and a half brought us to the field of action. Upon the field itself, a few yards from where the gallant FRAZER fell, a cosy farm-house stands, in part for the accommodation of visitors. The owner, Mr. WALKER, to whose grandfather the farm belonged at the time of the battle, is a gentleman, and seems desirous to entertain his callers and give them reliable information in relation to the different points of interest connected with the event. The visitor will see flocks and herds grazing over that which was once the theatre of the deeds of the brave and impetuous but unprincipled ARNOLD, of the sufferings of the accomplished and self-sacrificing Lady HARRIET ACKLAND and Mrs. General RIEDESEL, and of the furious charge of the British grenadiers.

After viewing the prominent places of interest—the head-quarters of the Americanand English Generals, the tree under which FRAZER received his death wound from the rifle of a colonial backwoodsman, and the house in whose cellar Mrs. General RIEDESEL, amid the whistling of bullets, ministered to the wounded and dying, we repaired to the farm-house to look at some relics.

RELICS.

Some of these are quite curious. A few years ago there was plowed up in the field near the "Fraser Tree" a gold ring, with the inscription, "SARAH HASTINGS, died 1745." This was evidently a mourning ring, which some British officer had worn in memory of a departed relative. The late Colonel WM. L. STONE, of New-York, made an effort to trace the history and ownership of this ring, through some of the HASTINGS family in England, but without success. Very frequently, also, skulls and human bones are here exhumed. Mr. POTTER, editor of the *Saratogian*, and myself, for instance, yesterday picked up three large six-pounders in walking some forty rods. Sometimes, also, a number of skeletons are found together. One that Mr. WALKER plowed up a few years since is quite a curiosity. The skull was pierced by a bullet-hole directly over the left ear. This is undoubtedly the skull of an elderly man, as is seen both by the conchers and the wig. The remains of the wig, however, are quite scarce—the hair adhering to a cap of very fine silver wire. We also glanced over the register. Here we recognized the signatures of JOHN Q. ADAMS, CALHOUN, CLAY, WEBSTER and DOUGLAS—showing that amid all the care and turmoil incident to political life, they had still a corner left in their hearts for their country's dead.

THE SURRENDER GROUND.

Having dined with Mr. WALKER, Mr. POTTER and myself again took our carriage, and passing through the village of Quaker Springs in a little while reached the Surrender Ground, where the ill-fated British General was forced to capitulate a few weeks subsequent to his defeat, to the fortunate but superficial GATES. Yet, with the proud satisfaction with which an American will recall this scene, there must ever mingle a feeling of sadness at the remembrance of the injustice done to General PHILIP SCHUYLER—that chivalric officer, who, by all principles of right and justice, should have received the sword of BURGOYNE, yet was compelled to see the fruits of that which he had sown reaped by another.

SARATOGA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The battle of Stillwater, and the surrender of BURGOYNE on the 17th of October, 1777, formed a niche in the temple of liberty, which patriotism will one day fill with an appropriate monument. Having this idea in view, the Legislature of this State, in 1859, incorporated, under a "perpetual charter," the Saratoga Monument Association, with a board of fourteen permanent directors. The President of the Association is HAMILTON FISH, our present Secretary of State. The trustees have held several meetings, and selected the spot on which to erect the monument. But the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, cast such a gloom over the whole country, and taxed the patriotic energies of the people to such an extent, that the movement to build this monument has been suspended until the present time. The project has not, however, been abandoned; and those who were foremost in the matter look forward to the day, not far distant, when a suitable monument will mark the spot and commemorate one of the most important and decisive events of the war which established our national independence.

WM. L. S.

Wheat and Other Crops in Ohio.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Sept. 3.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Ohio this year will amount to about thirty millions of bushels, or about double what it was last year. Corn will be one-third of a crop, or about thirty millions of bushels. The heaviest corn crop ever grown in the State measured 98,000,000 bushels. The oat crop is double what it was last year, and the hay crop is excellent, and comes into market here and elsewhere in first rate order. Potatoes are uniformly good, although it is feared that the present dry weather will injure the late crop a little.

SEEKING OFFICE.

Party Pests Praying for Position—A Custom-House Colloquy.

As indicative of the persistency with which some men beset Collector GRINNELL for official appointment, and of the manner in which they seek to get a promise of being put on the Custom-house pay-roll, we give the following colloquy, which took place in the Collector's office not many days ago. The applicant in this case was a young man, of excellent exterior, and one who showed evidences of having been leniently dealt with by Dame Fortune. Advancing from among the crowd in waiting, at a favorable opportunity, he got the attention of the Collector, when the following conversation occurred:

APPLICANT (showing his petition)—I should like to know, Mr. Collector, whether there is any probability of my being reinstated in this position?

COLLECTOR (after glancing at the document)—I really cannot say; you must take your chance along with the others. There are hundreds ahead of you.

A.—I've always been a Republican. I can show scars that I stood by the party and by principle when others ran away.

C.—That speaks well for your political record; you ought to be proud of it.

A.—I was six years in the Custom-house, and was removed by Collector SMYTHE.

C.—Many others were removed also. While you were in the Custom-house, hundreds of good men were in the army. You cannot object to take your chance along with them. These applications will all be attended to in time.

A.—I would like to get some satisfactory answer as to whether I will be reinstated or not.

C.—I can give you no encouragement now; I cannot promise anybody. If you demand an answer from me to-day, I say "No!" but if you leave your application, it will be duly considered. You must take your chances.

A.—I am indorsed by prominent Republicans, by Mr. ——, by the officers of my political association, and by the Republican General Committee.

C.—So are others, who, in addition to all that, have an army record to back them.

A.—I spent $2,500 helping to raise a regiment for the war.

C.—A good evidence of your patriotic fervor; you deserve all credit for it.

A.—I come from the Eleventh Ward, in which I have worked strenuously for the Republican cause.

C.—The Eleventh has had its share of appointments already. There is the Seventeenth, which lies right alongside of it, has not had its complement filled.

A.—Can you not give me some encouragement?

C.—I can do no more than tell you that you must take your chances with the others. There are hundreds ahead of you. Again I say that if you demand an answer from me to-day it must be "No." You must wait your turn.

A.—I cannot wait and starve.

C.—You don't look much like starving. You were removed by Mr. SMYTHE, you say?

A.—Yes, Sir, after six years' faithful duty. This application is signed by Mr. ———, who said he would not ask Mr. SMYTHE to reappoint me, but if I would wait until his successor was appointed he would sign my paper. I did so, and here is his signature.

C.—A good recommendation—a prominent man in the party—but hundreds of others have as good. Now, while you were in the Custom-house, numbers of poor fellows were in the field. I want to see what can be done for them. But they have to wait and take their chances; so must you.

A.—I would like to have an answer.

C.—Very well, Sir. You cannot be reinstated. That's my answer, and that ends the matter.

A.—Then I'll take my application.

C.—All right; take it along.

And the disappointed applicant went out with a look of injured innocence, saying to himself, "We'll see; we'll see."

The Eclipse in Alaska—Ex-Secretary Seward's Movements.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* sends the following interesting account of the observations of the eclipse in Alaska, by Professor DAVIDSON, the presence of Mr. SEWARD on the occasion, and other incidents in connection with the affair:

"The Eclipse Expedition of the United States Coast Survey left Sitka July 15, in an open boat for Chilkaht River. On account of the heavy weather it was eleven days in reaching a proper position on the river, in lat. 59° 23', long. 135° 58', only 20 miles from the central path of totality. It was impracticable to carry instruments and provisions over the Iron Mountain Range. The determination of the latitude, longitude and magnetic variation was made before the date of the eclipse. The 7th day of August was the cloudiest day experienced in the valley, but breaks in the clouds enabled the different phases to be watched, and the beginning of totality was accurately noted. Instantly after obscuration, the rose-colored flames were visible to the unassisted eye, and their extent, position and elevation approximately measured. They were on the southeast and southwest parts of the sun's limb. The corona was visible over a part of the limb only. The whole picture was magnificent. The end of the eclipse was not seen. The phenomena of the coming darkness and the growing light were very marked along the course of the valley.

Governor SEWARD visited the mouth of the Chilkaht in the *Active*, and with General DAVIS, Captain DALL, Judge HASTINGS and others, ascended in canoes to Mr. DAVIDSON's camp. During the trip they watched the phases of the eclipse, and saw all the phenomena of the rose-colored flames and the corona. The party on the *Active*, lying at anchor under high mountains, had the best view of the totality; the clouds broke, and a large clear space enabled them to see the flames and corona, and also the planet Mercury and stars to the fourth magnitude.

At Sitka the eclipse was not quite total, but was watched through broken clouds. At Fort Wrangle the weather was densely cloudy. At Fort Tongass the weather was favorable, and the officers observed the time of beginning and ending.

At the astronomical station and on the steamer the Indians were fearfully alarmed, and hid in their houses. On the river they left their canoes and fled to the bushes. They had expressed their disbelief in the prediction, but the actuality made them look upon the astronomers with undefinable awe.

Professor DAVIDSON, in addition to the special eclipse observations, has determined the geographical position of numerous points on the line of exploration. He found the Chilkaht Valley to possess a soil, climate and productions far more favorable than those of the Alexander Archipelago. He discovered a mountain range of iron ore extending from the mouth of the Chilkaht far beyond the astronomical station. This range has an elevation of over 2,000 feet, and causes a local deviation of the compass of 10 degrees.

Governor SEWARD invited Professor DAVIDSON and his party to return with him on the *Active* to San Francisco. The Governor has visited numerous places of interest, and had good weather for his investigations. He delivered an eloquent address to the citizens of Alaska. On the *Active* Professor DAVIDSON slipped down an open hatch, but was not seriously injured.

A Colored Men's Co-operative Building Association.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Sept. 2.

The colored people of Wilmington have at last responded earnestly to our suggestion to organize a building association for the benefit of their race. On the 2d of July we brought this subject to their attention; and in our issue of July 4 we advised them to agitate the question, but not to be too hasty in organizing, as the Wilmington Association was about to commence operations, and from that institution they would be able to derive very valuable, because practical, information.

Prominent colored men have been canvassing the subject for several weeks, and now find that there will be no difficulty in securing a considerable amount of stock. A meeting, we learn, will be called very soon for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps necessary to organization, when we hope there will be an exhibition of that harmony so important to the success of every enterprise.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SEA AND SKY.

AN OMEN.

From London Society.

Surely Endymion leaves his flock
 Untended on the mountain side,
And, plunging from these towers of rock,
 Bathes his lithe form within the tide.
For lo! how lovingly the moon,
 Leaving half heaven in shade and sleep,
Scatters o'er earth a mimic noon,
 And pours her glory on the deep!

With face upturned the shepherd rests,
 Save that his round arm to and fro
Blanches the smitten sea with crests
 Of snow that into silver glow.
It is not water where he floats,
 But one broad trail of liquid light,
Where fancy sails her fairy boats
 Across the shining breast of night.

I watch, entranced upon the strand,
 The dalliance of the sea and skies;
How each meets other, lip and hand,
 And with a myriad mutual eyes.
Nought comes between their happy love;
 They mingle in a bliss so rare
I know not depth from height above,
 Nor which is ocean, which is air.

I gaze, and sadden as I gaze,
 On intermingling heaven and sea,
Till my lone heart with envy prays
 It were so with thyself and me.
Fain would I be the wave below;
 Fain would I be the sky above;
If, lady, thou wouldst have it so,
 And wouldst or rise or stoop to love.

I curse the blight of hasty vows
 That bind thee to a buried heart;
A dead hand willow-wreathes thy brows,
 And warns our leaping lives apart.
Yet when, as now, I feel the night
 With beauty fascinates thine eyes
As mine, I dream of union bright
 And close as this 'twixt sea and skies.

Though distance sever, yet we gaze
 At once upon the self-same sea;
Though vows dispart, the self-same rays
 And splendors fall on thee and me.
I seize the omen; and my strength
 Thrives on the hope it may be given
To our twin souls to clasp at length,
 Content, upon the slopes of heaven.

MY CASUAL ACQUAINTANCES.

From Chambers's Journal.

At five o'clock one August afternoon, a few years ago, it was hot in Piccadilly.

"Must one dress?" I asked in pathetic tones.

"Of course," replied Tibbit. "You are in London, my dear Stumps. You will excuse my leaving you now, but I have important letters to write before dinner. Remember, half-past seven to the fraction of a second: till then, fare-you-well."

Important letters I knew meant adjournment to his chambers in the Albany, the removal of his coat and neckcloth, a glass of sherry and bitters, a cigarette, and a sound nap till it was time to adorn himself for the event of his day; and I thought that he might have kept company for once with a poor provincial, who had but his hotel to go to when he was weary of strolling about the streets. But still a dinner at the Apician is doubtless a very great treat, and I felt ashamed of my ungrateful repinings.

Ah, here was one of the bliss-houses of my youth, still open, and showing by large announcements that it continued to cater for sight-seers. My heart was forty-two, and did not beat on approaching the Egyptian Hall so violently as it had done thirty years before, but it gave a decided though slight wobble; so fresh do hearts keep in the country. Any entertainment would be more amusing than sitting alone in the hotel smoking-room reperusing the newspapers. What! the Victoria Cross Gallery? Why, that was one of the things I had wished to see directly I heard of it. An old schoolfellow had shot six Russians with his own revolver at the affair of the Ovens in the Crimea, and another had spitted several mutineers of India with a regulation sword; a wonderful feat to the mind of a fencer, who finds one of those weapons clumsy enough in his hand after the foil. I turned in, paid my shilling, and ascended the well-remembered stairs, hoping that the room would not be crowded that hot afternoon. The selfish wish was gratified: the only living being in the place was an official seated behind a green baize table at the entrance, who wanted me to buy a catalogue, and write my name in a large book spread open before him for the purpose. To the first request I gladly acceded, but not to the second. The name of Stumps is not beautiful in itself, and I could not flatter myself that it would awaken any particular enthusiasm in the mind of a subsequent visitor who might read it; unless, indeed, he was a monomaniac about cricket. So I left the half-filled page unenriched by my autograph, and gave myself up to the enjoyment of a real treat. The room was cool, there were seats at intervals, and the pictures were just what I enjoy; full of action, and representing stirring scenes. A man named Stumps cannot be expected to appreciate high art; or at any rate I don't. I own with shame that I like music with a tune, and painting with a story; that I am a being without culture in short, fit to make all Mr. M——w A——d's nerves jar horribly if I came within five yards of him. Now, with the exception of a few French works, like the *Gorge du Malakoff* and the *Prise du Malakoff*, all the battle pictures I have hitherto seen were disappointing representations of smoke and impossible horses, with a broken gun-carriage and a few dead soldiers in the foreground. But there was a vivid, thrilling episode in each of the paintings which now engrossed my attention, and to study them seemed to be as good as reading Napier.

I was roused from rapt admiration of a couple of midshipmen in the ditch of a fortified place at midnight, one of whom was quietly lighting a portfire with his cigar, by the sound of voices and the rustling of dresses, and turning round I saw the new-comers clustered round the visitors' book. They had no objections to signing their names. Paterfamilias, who was round and stout and pleasant-featured as the ideal middle-aged gentlemen in *Punch*, said: "Eh, what?" and scratched his signature with the rapidity of a man who was constantly performing that operation. His wife, a portly lady with an imposing nose and proud demeanor, took longer about it, evidently reading the names which preceded her own. Her two pretty daughters—the relationship was written on their faces—signed next; and then a young man in flower-show apparel, with silky hair parted in the middle, took the pen, whispering something to the youngest girl, who simpered. I'd have taken slight odds he uttered an allusion to a ceremony which is performed in vestries.

Of course I was not staring, but took this little by-play in out of the corners of my eyes, which were still apparently riveted upon the midshipmen who were engaged in patriotic arson. Why only apparently? Because the proper study for mankind is man; because, though Art is very fine, Nature sometimes beats it; and because, even at forty-two, if one lives in the country, a pretty girl is still a pleasing object.

I soon discovered a fact, however, which modesty and experience alike prevented my calculating upon; they were noticing me. I remember a story, told, I think, in this *Journal*, of a man who flattered himself that he was stalking a lion, and hearing a rustle in the bushes behind him, found that the lion was stalking him. I sympathized with that sportsman. There could be no doubt about it. Madam was the first to gaze on me, as though she thought she knew me, whenever she fancied herself unperceived; then she nudged her husband, and whispered in his ear, whereupon he too inspected me, as if I had formed part of the exhibition; then a mysterious communication was conveyed to the girls, and they examined me in a quiet sort of way, shyly but perceptibly. The young man, too, gave a glance in my direction, but evidently did not think much of me—his attention being engrossed by the charms of the younger-looking of the two sisters, though indeed neither of them appeared more than twenty. An incident soon occurred which I am almost ashamed to mention, lest it should appear to be insinuated that it was not entirely accidental, as of course it must have been. The whole party, making their tour of inspection, passed behind me in single file, Materfamilias bringing up the rear; and just as she passed me she dropped the pencil with which she was marking her catalogue, without perceiving the loss until she was two pictures off, when she suddenly called to her eldest daughter: "Oh, do look here, love; here is dear Sir Henry Slasher, whom you danced with the other night, cutting a horrid native's head off! I must put a cross against that. Dear me, what has become of my pencil?"

I picked up the little golden toy, studded with turquoises, which lay at my feet, and presented it to her. Her gratitude was amazing. She set a particular value upon the article; would not have lost it for worlds; was so much obliged to me. Perhaps you are aware how fascinating the manners of a proud matron with a Roman nose are when she condescends to make herself agreeable. I was quite charmed, and being very sociable in disposition, preferring, indeed, almost any one's society to my own, I was glad enough to accept the advances toward conversation which were made to me, in a cordial manner. Presently Paterfamilias chimed in; and then the eldest girl asked some question about a picture, which was referred to me, and so in a little while I found myself chatting away indifferently with the whole party. They were a very diffident family, at least so far as opinion of their own judgment about works of art went, for they listened to my crude observations with a respect which seemed almost tinged with awe. I was cautious at first, fearing lest the young man with silky hair might be either a painter or a soldier; but when I found that he was perfectly ignorant about the things represented, and the merit of the representations, I launched out. It is not often that a commonplace dweller in the Provinces finds an appreciative audience, and it is therefore just as well for him to make the most of the opportunity when he does.

The time slipped pleasantly away, till it was necessary for me to go and adorn myself for Tibbit's banquet; and then I took a cordial leave of my new acquaintances and left the place, feeling rather as though I deserved a Victoria Cross myself, for had I not stormed the reserve of a respectable British family? I rather wished that they had gone away first, and so afforded me an opportunity of looking at the visitors' book and finding out what their names were, especially the Christian name of the elder of the two young ladies, who had a peculiar droop of the eyelids and a certain dimple on the left cheek when she smiled, which made me feel that perhaps I had been wrong to put off from year to year the crowning of the edifice by the election of a Mrs. Stumps. Pooh—pooh! absurd; I was as old as her mother! "But oh, my heart is an evergreen," and would not be pooh-poohed.

But however fresh the heart may be, it is apt, after beating for forty years, to find a powerful rival in the stomach, and I certainly forgot all about smiles and dimples when the table-napkin was across my knees. Tibbit has not many merits, but he does understand how to order a dinner, and the artist of the Apician can execute that order in a manner to satisfy the most exacting gourmet. In the smoking-room afterward, however, those drooping eyelids came back upon me, and I spoke of the acquaintances I had picked up to Tibbit.

"Very curious, their showing such readiness to be friendly with a complete stranger, was it not?" I observed.

"Very," replied Tibbit. "The younger man said nothing about the game of skittles, I suppose?"

"Absurd!"

"Neither did the cheerful father propose subscribing seventy-five pounds to a hospital, if you would put down another twenty-five to make up the hundred—eh?"

Tibbit has a most absurd conceit of the superior wisdom of dwellers in cities, and supposes that a man who, like myself, is for the greater portion of the year "buried," as he calls it, in the deepest wilds of the agricultural counties, must be ready to fall an easy prey to the first sharper who chooses to bait a hook for him. But, except in gastronomy, Tibbit is shallow.

My reason for making my home so far from London is, that I cannot afford to gratify my passion for field-sports on any other terms. The hire of a moor is also quite beyond my means, so, when trout-fishing ends, it is a dead season for me till September; and at the time I am speaking of I was, therefore, "on the rampage." This unsettled period comprised a month at Scarborough, (spent,) three weeks in London, two of which had also expired, and the rest of the time in Paris, or at one of the gay German baths. So seven days after Tibbit's dinner I went to London Bridge station to catch the tidal train, and in consequence of three separate and distinct blocks on the road, nearly missed it.

"Look sharp, sir, and I'll manage it for you. First-class? All right, sir. Take the portmanteau in the carriage with you? Two places; here you are."

Moralists may write what letters to the *Times* they like, but that porter deserved his shilling. I should certainly have had to go back ingloriously to my hotel, and remain there till next day, if he had not been remarkably spry. The guard was whistling shrilly, and some official was calling out to another that all was right behind, as the tipped one shoved my portmanteau under the seat; and when I plumped down, panting, and he slammed the door to, the train was actually in motion.

When I ceased to be a flurried package, and grew capable of observing, I discovered that the four occupied seats besides my own were filled by acquaintances of the Victoria Cross Gallery, *minus* the young man with silky hair. I greeted them, and they returned my salutations most cordially. The drooping-eyed one was sitting next to me, and was faced by her mother, to whom, of course, I directed my conversation, not, however, with the same complete success which had attended my efforts to interest her on the former occasion, as her mind seemed to be much occupied with a peculiar class of phenomena.

"I beg your pardon," she observed, soon after we were clear of the station, "you are next the window, can you tell me if the smoke from the chimneys is going straight up?"

"Not quite," I replied; "it is waving about, as smoke usually does."

Soon we were in the open country, and then she put another question. "Are the trees still, or swaying to and fro?"

"They seem pretty quiet, I think," said I wondering.

And then Paterfamilias leaned forward, and spoke of some matter about which he had been reading—a *Times* article.

His wife soon interrupted us. "There is a windmill somewhere about here," she said, "on the left."

"O yes; I can see it," I replied, looking out of window.

"Tell me, oh, do tell me, is it going round?"

"No," said I, beginning to think her rather cracked. "It is quite quiet; no grinding going on to-day."

I suppose that the young lady sitting next me saw a bewildered and curious expression on my face, for she offered an interpretation. "Mamma dreads sea-sickness during the crossing so very much," she said, "and takes great interest in the wind."

"Oh!" cried I, much relieved in mind, "then I am glad to say that it seems to be very calm."

"Thank goodness!" exclaimed the mother.

What brutes husbands almost invariably are. A man standing in any other relation to this poor lady would have let her take what encouragement she could from this motionless windmill; but her rougher half must needs blurt out: "You cannot tell inland what the weather is on the sea; I dare-say it is blowing half a gale of wind at Dover."

"Prophet of evil!" said his wife, "I will not listen to you."

"You think too much about it, and frighten yourself into being ill," continued he. "Are you, sir, a good sailor"——

"Stumps—Mr. Stumps," added I, observing that he paused.

There seemed to be a prospect of our traveling together, for I was quite alone and unfettered, and glad enough of their company, while they apparently liked mine. So, as it is very inconvenient for people who are thrown much together not to know one another's names, I was glad to have the opportunity of at once avowing mine.

But I could not imagine why it should give them all an electric shock, which it did. If they had been joined hand in hand, and the word Stumps had been the brass knob of a charged Leyden jar to which one of them had advanced a knuckle, they could not have started more simultaneously.

Of course, the involuntary movement was very slight, and might not have been observed, but that I was somewhat thin-skinned about my name, and therefore on the watch for the smile which it sometimes evoked; but there was no smile, only a thrill of surprise, which was immediately suppressed.

"Oh, indeed!" said Paterfamilias. "I did not mean to—to be inquisitive; but since—in short, self-introduction—my name is Draper; this is Mrs. Draper (bows); this is my eldest daughter, Caroline (bows); this my youngest, Julia (bows)."

"And the young man who was with you at the Egyptian Hall the other day, was he your son?" I asked.

"Oh, no, *Mr. Stumps*," replied Mrs. Draper, with a strong accentuation of the word Stumps; "he was only a friend—no relative."

I looked across at Miss Julia, who tried to appear unconcerned, but colored slightly. It was evidently as I had supposed. What taste in the lad, to think twice of the younger sister while the elder was there!

Caroline is nice; but her family called her Carry, which was intoxicating. It was impossible for me to help showing a certain anxiety to please when speaking to her, or paying her any little ordinary attention, quite different from my manner toward her parents or sister; and I thought she noticed it, and seemed rather pleased than otherwise. There is no fool, you know, like an old fool.

There were opportunities enough of showing civility to all of them before we got to Paris; for—though Mr. Draper did his best, and was not inactive for his figure—to wrestle with so much luggage as the ladies found it necessary to travel with, was quite beyond the powers of any one man who was not a Briareus, or an Argus, or a Hercules, or some other peculiarly-gifted myth. And then that overtasked gentleman's anticipations about the weather proved correct; it was blowing very hard in the Channel, and he did not get off much better than his wife on this occasion. Indeed, the whole Draper family were thoroughly prostrated, and as I am not subject to the malady of the sea, they looked up to me very much as people do to a doctor when there is illness in a house. The romantic boy breaks ground by presenting the girl of his heart with a nosegay; I, middle-aged and practical, insinuated myself by handing a basin.

When we were in the train on the other side, and my fellow-travelers had recovered, they seemed really hurt and ashamed at having put me to so much trouble; not that they bored me by dwelling much on the subject, but what they did say was evidently genuine.

Then they deferred to me in everything. "Which is the best hotel to go to, Mr. Stumps?" "How long ought we to stop in Paris, Mr. Stumps?"

That was a queer thing: they never spoke to me without mentioning my name with an emphasis, pausing upon it, as it were, as if to impress it upon their memories. And when Miss Carry grew playful, as she did under my attentions, she said "Mr. Stumps" in a sly way, as though there was some joke in the word, which I did not at all like, seeing that I soon began to contemplate the possibility of asking her to assume it.

For I went to the same hotel as they did; walked, drove, dined and visited the theatre with them. When they were tired of Paris, we went to Cologne and up the Rhine together; and by the time we had settled down at Wiesbaden, I was quite like a member of the family, and the continued deference they, and particularly Carry, paid to everything I said, might well have tickled the vanity and softened the heart of a man even older than I was.

At last I determined to declare myself, and took the opportunity of speaking to Mr. Draper after the *table-d'hôte*, when we were taking cigars and coffee at a little round table in the courtyard of the Rose. I told him that I knew I was rather old for his daughter, and that I was not possessed of that wealth which in these cases often makes up for lack of youth; but that I was not exactly poor either, and would do my best to make Carry happy.

"Well, my lord," said he, "of course I am deeply sensible of the honor a man of your rank does my girl by such an offer"——

"My lord! What on earth do you mean?" interrupted I.

"Surely it is time to throw off your incognito when such a serious matter as marriage is being discussed," he said.

"Incognito! What are you driving at? Whom do you take me for?"

"Why, for Marquis of Walden," he replied.

"Marquis of Walden!" cried I. "Come, come, if you have other views for your daughter, say so; but there is no need to banter me."

"Do you mean to tell me you are not the marquis?"

"Of course I am not; there never was a title in my family yet."

"Then who are you?"

"The man I profess myself, to be sure—plain Mr. Stumps."

Mr. Draper remained utterly dumfounded for a while; but at last roused himself sufficiently to say: "I beg your pardon for the mistake; but why, may I ask, did you sign yourself Marquis of Walden in the visitors' book at the Victoria Cross Gallery?"

"I never committed such an absurdity."

"It was the last name in the book when we entered, and you were the only person in the room."

"I can't help that," cried I, losing patience; "I never signed my name at all."

Mr. Draper sat still a little while with his lips tightly compressed, and his fat sides and shoulders heaving convulsively at intervals. At last he could bear it no longer, and exploding with irrepressible laughter, he rose and rushed into the hotel; while I strode off in a state of boiling indignation to the Rooms, and lost a couple of pounds worth of florins, to relieve my feelings.

The cold manner of Mrs. and alas! also of Miss Draper toward me on the following morning was so extremely disgusting, after their late cordiality, that I packed up my portmanteau and left the place at once. I must say that Draper himself looked hurt and ashamed, and, I doubt not, would have apologized for his own mirth the evening before, and his wife and daughter's behavior afterward, if he could have got hold of me alone. Poor hen-pecked wretch! Well, if I had been a marquis or a millionaire, I might have been hen-pecked, too, at this present writing; but that I may now safely say I never will be. I have learned my last lesson.

SERIOUS AND TRIFLING WOMAN.—In Mme. CAVE's interesting little book onC olor occurs the following about serious and trifling women: "I like painting above all things. I like it better than music, because it permits a woman to remain at home, because it does not require a public and a theatre. The woman who is a musician must have a little of the audacity of the comédienne; she must expose herself, like the actress. With painting, however, we need never emerge from that modesty which is one of the virtues and charms of our sex. Still, we must not misuse the word modesty as the word equality is misused. There is, in certain circles, a tendency to wish that woman should not be anything more than a doll, pleasing her husband and taking the part of mother for his children. This is not my understanding of it. I desire for her a more useful part, one worthier of her, more respectable. Woman should be the intelligent companion of man, that is to say, his associate in the oftimes painful struggles of life, his supporter, his counsellor, his consoler. She should be for his children not merely a well dressed idol, that they are to come and kiss evenings and mornings, not a box of sugar plums, but a vigilant guardian and an attentive physician, the professor of all that is learned at the home fireside. I wish her to be like the gardener who raises a choice shrub, protecting it from frost and the heat of the sun, pruning it, cleaning it of weeds, straightening it, giving it, in short, all the vigor and all the beauty that it can acquire. I wish still more; I wish her to take pride in this noble mission on earth. How can an idle and useless woman respect herself and be respected? And who would dare not to respect the woman and mother as I have described her? That is a reasonable pride. Not that fault which caused the loss of the fallen angels, that exaggerated feeling of one's own worth which leads us to over-estimate ourselves and to wish to domineer others—an error that is punished sooner or later, that produces so many faults, so many deceptions and evils. But that virtue without affectation, that gives us the will and the courage to be worth something, to be useful in our lot, and beyond it, if possible; that calm strength and that serene conscience before which the boldest recoil. Let us respect ourselves, and idle talk will not come and buzz in our ears.

People generally say, "Women are trifling." They should have limited themselves to saying, "There are trifling women." How many women, how many mothers of families, could smile with pity at this word? We must come to an understanding about this word trifling that is flung in our faces. If a pretty young person, adorned with her natural beauty and all that fashion knows how to add to it, enters a parlor gracefully; if she sits down with a smile and enters into a lively interchange of those thousand little nothings which make up the substance of conversation in society; if, at the first tap of the bow, she flies away like a bird, whirling on the arm of a cavalier with that expression of pleasure which is so becoming to youth, without which we might say there was no youth, you exclaim: "A trifling woman!" You are very trifling yourself. Trifling! What do you know about it? In society she is just what she should be, natural, charming, elegant; in a word, a woman. But, on the morrow of the ball, get access to her home, come and sit down by her fireside. You will find her up early, having already laid aside the flowers of the night before, and given her first attention to her beautiful children. She receives you in a toilette that is simple and elegant, like the apartments in which she resides. Speak to her on serious matters, she listens to you with attention, and you are not a little surprised at the good sense of her answers. Is this not enough to make you blush for your prejudice? Well, look around you; do you not see, off there, near the window, a palette and brushes? That water-color is our work. An amateur bought it, and it paid for our last night's toilette, for we are not rich. That other one will give our husband a handsome pony that he regrets not being able to buy. As to that pastel, it is going to enrich a lottery for the benefit of the poor mothers of the ward.

I do not say all I might, for I do not wish to be accused of vaunting my sex and soliciting Montyon prizes for it. But how many cruel sufferings I could cite, borne without murmur and with a smiling face! What long, unrecognized devotion, without any other prospect than ingratitude! Oh! women are trifling!

THE CEMETERY OF PÈRE LA CHAISE.—The Cemetery of Père la Chaise is the principal of the three great burial-grounds in which those who die in Paris repose—the City of the Dead, located on the brow of a hill in fearful proximity to Paris, and overlooking it. "City of the Dead!" No other cemetery ever seemed so well to deserve this title, for its grounds are laid out in paved and curbed streets and grass-plots and graveled walks, and above most of the family vaults rise little chapels fifteen or twenty feet in height, piled in thickly as the buildings in a crowded city's street. On the right of the main entrance to the cemetery is an inclosure set apart for the interment of Jews. At the other extremity is another for Mussulmans, and between them lie those who have had "Christian burial." Until within a few years past, still another piece of unconsecrated ground existed in which Protestants were interred, and it is only in the cemeteries of Paris even now that French Protestants are permitted to rest in soil hallowed by the rites of the Church. In the Jewish inclosure are the tombs of the ROTHSCHILDS and other celebrated families, but the one which attracts most attention is that of RACHEL. A little stone chapel, with a grated door, rises above the grave, and over the entrance cut in the stone is the name "RACHEL"—the only inscription upon the tomb of the great artist. In front of the great chapel is a little flower garden, and inside, and hanging about it, are several wreaths of *immortelles*, those pious offerings with which friends deck the graves of their loved ones, and which are annually renewed on the *jour des morts*. Inside the chapel is a basket filled with visiting-cards, deposited by those who have come to the tomb.

In this cemetery lie ABELARD and HELOISE. The unfortunate lovers are reunited now in a tomb tastefully built from the ruins of the Paraclete, which ABELARD founded, and of which HELOISE was the first abbess. And here, at the grave of these models of earthly constancy and heavenly faith, of undying affection and holy self-sacrifice, despairing lovers and romantic maidens come and gaze and weep; and on the *jour des morts* whole cart-loads of *immortelles* are thrown over the ugly red railing, which prevents the too earnest admirers of the stricken pair from chipping off pieces of the tomb as mementoes.

Close by the magnificent marble monument—the finest in the cemetery—erected over the remains of "ELIZABETH, Countess DE DEMIDOFF *née* Baroness DE STROGONOFF," is a little inclosure, surrounded by a low iron railing, inside of which is a small garden. Ivy creeps over and twines in among the iron rods and green grass, and freshly-sprung flowers cover the ground; but there is no inscription, not even a knoll, to show there is a grave there; no sign by which a stranger straying among those tombs would ever be led to imagine that within the little green space lay the man who received from NAPOLEON himself the title of "the bravest of the brave." Yes; this is the grave of Marshal NEY! A full-length statue of him has been erected by the Government upon the spot where he was executed, and it is intended, I believe, ere long to place a monument over his grave.

Near the chapel, on the brow of a hill overlooking the whole ground, is a choice collection of tombs of some of the world's greatest artists—painters, authors, musicians and actors. Among them are those of BELLINI, CHERUBINI, and BOILEAU, TALMA and BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE, the author of that sweetest, purest specimen of French literature, "Paul and Virginia." In searching about one day for these, I stumbled accidentally upon the forlorn neglected-looking grave of JEAN FRANCOIS VANDAEL, an artist celebrated for his flower-painting, and who died in 1840. Upon the simple, humble headstone o'ergrown with moss, so that it was almost illegible, was this appeal to the passer-by:

"Si tu viens au printemps dans un lieu de douleurs,
Ami des art, tu dois le tribut d'une rose
A ce tombeau modeste où pour jamais repose
La cendre de Vandael notre peintre des fleurs."

"Lover of art, coming in the Spring-time to this sad spot, thou owest the tribute of a rose to this modest tomb, where repose the ashes of VANDAEL, our flower painter." Notwithstanding this touching demand, VANDAEL's grave seems completely forsaken. It is covered with rankling weeds, and its decoration, the only sign of remembrance about it, is a worn and weather-beaten *immortelle*, which looks as if it had stood the storms of at least a dozen winters. I had no rose to leave as a tribute, so I plucked a sadly drooping wild flower, bending its head among the weeds growing on the painter's grave, and placed it as a memento among my souvenirs. Upon most of the tombstones is inscribed, "Pray for me," and in accordance with the Catholic belief in the utility of prayers in behalf of those who have passed, as Protestants think, beyond the state of probation, friends, whenever they visit the tombs, kneel before them and send up to Heaven requests that the souls which once inhabited their inmates may rest in peace. There are some singular inscriptions to be found in the cemetery. One which always struck me as particularly ridiculous, and always brought up a smile, even among the graves, is that upon the tomb of an aeronaut: "Oh, CHARLES, the aerostatique science, which thou hast created, transported thy body above the clouds, and the wisdom of SOCRATES raised thy soul above passion. Thou triedst thy flight toward Heaven before quitting us forever." Upon the simple headstone of the grave of COMTE, the author of the *System of Positive Philosophy*, is inscribed only, "*Auguste Comte et ses trois anges*"—his three children being buried with him. Upon one bare and barren spot, which looks as though it might well be the last resting-place of one who left not a single friend to plant a flower or hang a wreath, is a headstone, on which is simply cut "Six feet of earth—forever." In one of the most public avenues is a tall shaft, surmounted by a torch, "Erected to the memory of FREDERICK ALBERT WINDSOR, the originator of public gas lighting;" and upon the tomb of a merchant near by, it is stated that "he was an active man, and this is the first time he ever rested." It is in Père la Chaise, also, that is to be found the original tribute to her dead husband of the "inconsolable widow who carries on the business at the old stand."—*Edward Gould Buffum.*

BLANCHARD JERROLD tells the following story of his father, the late DOUGLAS JERROLD, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*: "My father used to tell, with great unction, a little incident of his life. He knew a song-writer, a favorite singer in the world's ear, but who got only a small account of rapeseed for his warbling. He had delicate tastes, or he had not sung the harmony which bewitched his hearers; and he lacked the philosophy which teaches the poet to combine plain living with high thinking. He was an epicure with a journeyman's income; in other words, one of the unhappiest of men. It chanced that on a certain Spring morning my father met him feasting, in imagination, upon the tempting stalls of the Central avenue in Covent Garden Market. The poet's hand played with a void in his pocket, while his eyes [illegible] upon a [illegible] her shoulders to catch the [illegible] was shelling peas, daintily as the jeweler drops pearls into a bowl. The two friends strolled together. Presently the poet [illegible] his friend, protesting that the world was buffeting him unto death, for the loan of a sovereign. 'I have positively not eaten a dinner this week,' said the lyric genius. The sovereign was lent, and the two strolled on. They paused before the vegetable show of the avenue. Three or four cucumbers lay cool, and with unbroken bloom, upon a bed of fresh leaves. 'Cucumbers! Not a slice have I tasted this season!' said the bard. 'The price?' 'Half a guinea each, Sir,' said the shopwoman, gazing lovingly upon them. 'And cheap they are.' 'Fold me one.' And the sovereign was placed in the woman's hand as though it came from a pocket which sommanded the bank cellars. 'To-day,' quoth the poet, 'I shall dine.'"

TO A LITTLE HUSWIFE.

From All the Year Round.

O little Huswife clean and spruce,
 Thy use one heart divines;
A rosy apple, full of juice,
 And polish'd—till it shines!
A tidy, tripping, tender thing,
 A foe to lazy litters,
A household angel, tidying
 Till all around thee glitters!

To see thee in thy loveliness,
 So prudish and so chaste;
No speck upon thy cotton dress
 Girdled around thy waist;
The ankle peeping white as snow
 Thy tuck'd-up kirtle under;
While shining dishes, row on row,
 Behold thee, stare and wonder!

While round thy door the millions call,
 Where the great markets fill,
Though public sorrow strike us all,
 Singing, thou workest still;
Yes, all thy care and all thy lot
 Is ever, sweet and willing,
To keep one little household spot
 As clean as a new shilling!

The crimson kitchen firelight dips
 Thy cheeks until they glow;
The white flour makes thy finger tips
 Like rosebuds dropt in snow,
When all thy little gentle heart
 Flutters in exultation
To compass, in an apple tart,
 Thy noblest aspiration!

O Huswife, may thy modest worth
 Keep ever free from wrong;
Blest be the house and bright the hearth
 Thou blessest all day long!
And nightly, may thy sleep be sound,
 While o'er thee, softly, stilly,
The curtains close, like leaves around
 The husht heart of the lily!

MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENTS.

From the Saturday Review, Aug. 21.

The classification of engagements according to their duration gives us several interesting types. Some engagements are of a short but rapturous kind; others are of a protracted and Platonic character. Some are contracted for a fixed term of years, as the engagement of a minor to marry when he attains his majority, or of a widow to wed after two years' inconsolability. Others are terminable after an indefinite period, as where a Fellow of a College engages to marry as soon as he gets a living, or where a young lady promises to make her lover happy when he can show that he is able "to maintain her in the style to which she has always been accustomed, and to supply her with the comforts and refinements which she has a right from her position in society to expect." Other engagements may be considered as terminable at pleasure, such as those projected between officers of small means and the notorious flirts of a garrison-town, which, it is pretty well understood, are only designed to last until the regiment is moved to fresh quarters, or till Providence provides the fair coquette with a more handsome or more substantial lover. These, with many others which it is unnecessary to enumerate, are various species of engagements differentiated according to the nature of their duration. But the division of engagements with which society is most familiar, and the one which will occur to all parental minds as the most important, is the simple division of them into Long and Short. The genuine old-fashioned Long Engagement, of that life-long type with which our grandmothers and great-aunts were familiar, has happily almost ceased to exist. * * *

One scarcely ever hears of a couple being engaged twenty years, and the friends of a young *fiancée* are generally rather disgusted if she remains unmarried so many months. Any engagement which lasts over two years is now called a long engagement; and one which extends to five years is reckoned a melancholy and very middle-class affair. Long engagements, in fact, even in the modern sense of the term, are confined almost entirely to the middle ranks of the community. They are nearly as much a middle-class institution as early dining or dissent. A superhuman assiduity, a dragon-like watchfulness and wonderful tact on the part of the mothers of May Fair, coöperating with the pride that a poor young man feels, or with the love of his luxuries that a moderately rich young man cherishes, will generally prevent matters from coming to such a pass that a girl in this rank of life entangles herself with a man who cannot offer her an adequate establishment. But, as a rule, there is no need for such influences. The daughters of May Fair are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, almost as keen as their mothers in the competition for good *partis*. Unless some strange oversight has been made in the choice of their companions and instructors, or unless opportunities of inculcating the Belgravian code have been scandalously neglected, these young ladies, by the time they have been presented, are determined not to offend against those precepts of the code which relate to love and matrimony as to observe those which relate to dress and conversation. And even in the hundredth case, the mother of May Fair is not checkmated or dragged into suffering a long engagement. If the girl is young, and her chances of making a good match are still favorable, the proposal is peremptorily forbidden, and some of the thousand available measures are taken to prevent the fox and goose from meeting again. But if she is becoming *passée*, and the suitor is tolerably well connected, a virtue is made of necessity. Either an allowance is made to the girl, or else, more, ingeniously, the wire-pullers are set to work, and it is hard if some Commissionership or other public office cannot be obtained, and thus the deficiency of the suitor's purse remedied out of the Consolidated Fund. And thus it happens that long engagements are almost unknown in the upper ranks, and are more commonly found in a somewhat lower stratum of society.

THE "SPECIALITE DE PUMPKIN PIE."—In *Sights and Sensations in France, Germany and Switzerland*, the author says: "There is a queer little place in one of the quiet streets in the vicinity of the Madeleine, which has become a shrine to which few Americans coming to Paris fail to make a pilgrimage, and, having once crossed the threshold, there is a charm about the interior and its contents which irresistibly attracts them often back to it during their sojourn. This is the establishment of Mme. BUSQUE, and here is her card, a curiosity in its way, which would very seriously puzzle a foreigner other than one of English extraction:

AUX AMERICAINS,
SPECIALITE DE PUMPKIN PIE.
MME. BUSQUE,
40 RUE GODOT-DE-MAUROI, 40
Près la Madeleine,
PARIS.

Over the door is the American coat-of-arms, the eagle and the arrows; and if the sight of the emblem of his country fails to send the blood coursing quickly through the veins of the American who sees it, the window is filled with articles the first glance at which will certainly have this effect. These are pumpkin and mince and apple pies, and gingerbread and doughnuts, all looking particularly nice and tempting. On the glass-door was originally painted, with an apparent consciousness of its literal truth, those cabalistic words, "English spoken;" but the Madame, who is not very "strong" in her English, and who evidently desires to do nothing under a false pretence, has modified this by having painted beneath it in brackets "a little," so that the visitor who speaks no French need not be disappointed as to the amount or purity of his native language which he will hear. At present, however, the Madame and "CHARLIE" are tolerably well up in the language, and their stock is inexhaustible upon anything relating to [illegible] hot cakes or pumpkin pies.

The establishment is a mystery and a wonderment to the uninitiated, who frequently stop and gaze with a certain sort of awe into the window. What these queer-looking things are they can have no idea, and then the cabalistic English words upon the window add to the bewilderment. There are two of these, however, which they can fully understand: "Mince" in French means "thin," and "pie" is a species of bird; and so their curiosity is in part satisfied at ascertaining the fact that one of the American "specialities" is "thin magpie."

Most of our countrymen who visit Paris find out now the establishment of Madame BUSQUE. Her register of visitors for the past ten years is a literary curiosity which should not be overlooked. Here are the names of ministers and ex-ministers and consuls, members of Congress, artists, authors, poets, journalists, and commoners.

Such is the "Spécialité de Pumpkin Pie." Long may it flourish, and long may good Madame BUSQUE preside over its destinies. It is really a pleasant little oasis in the great desert of Paris, and no American who loves his country and her institutions, visiting the world's capital, should neglect to renew his devotion to them by going there and eating his fill.

WEDDINGS IN ENGLAND.

[At a time when so many fashionable marriages are being arranged in this country, a little information respecting the mode in which these ceremonies are managed in England may not be unacceptable. The following lively account has the merit of accuracy, and the picture of happiness it shadows forth may fortify the wavering and generally encourage all who are hovering on the brink of matrimony.]

DEAR MADAM: Now we have returned once more to our Irish home, I think I must write and tell you all the experience I gleaned from the last event of our London season, viz.: the marriage of my cousin Bella, which took place from our house in Belgravia. Weddings are, of course, every-day occurrences, especially in London toward the end of the season; but if you wish to have them go off well a great deal of pre-arrangement is necessary, and, as most of the details fell upon mamma and myself, (for Bella is an orphan,) I am inclined to think I am an authority.

One of the most important items in getting married—at all events, to the bride—is the trousseau; but on that all-important subject I shall not attempt to touch. It is going quite out of fashion to display the trousseau with the presents to a privileged number of friends; but nearly everybody seems to give a kind of morning party a few days before the wedding, for the display of all those costly gifts which people are expected to bestow on brides and bridegrooms. They are laid out with as much taste as possible in the drawing-room, and sometimes, when they are extra numerous, in the dining-room too, and are very particularly inspected by friends and relatives. Jewelry and plate, glass, china and all the innumerable knick-knacks which adorn drawing-rooms and boudoirs, are to be seen among them. One of the latest novelties is a tray with a place for a couple of decanters, glasses, and a biscuit box in the middle, the glasses being kept in their places by ornamental claws like those of a bird.

All invitations in London are sent out long beforehand; and invitations to weddings are no exception to this rule. Sometimes they are on cards, sometimes on note paper, printed in silver or gold. They are mostly worded as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Smith request the pleasure of Mr. Jones' company at breakfast, on Tuesday, July 24, at half-past 12 o'clock, on the occasion of their daughter's wedding.
The ceremony will take place at St. Michael's Church, at 11 o'clock.
Tadcaster-square.

Sometimes the name of the church where the ceremony is to take place is only given on the invitations of the most intimate friends. Breakfast is served much earlier than it used to be, so that the tedious interim between the return from the church and the repast is curtailed as much as possible, and the bride and bridegroom leave directly afterward.

In the matter of bridesmaids, eight or twelve are the fashionable number. White dresses, (muslin or tarlatan,) trimmed with a color, and made with high bodies open in front, and paniers, are most worn. Bonnets are more fashionable than vails and wreaths, but the bonnets generally have vails to them. People like to have little children as bridesmaids, if they can, and they generally wear those tulle hats which are so pretty and becoming. It is not customary for the bride's family to give any part of the dress to the bridesmaids. Now the bridegroom generally presents a locket to each, and bouquets are supplied to those favored damsels in attendance, who, according to the universal formula of the speech in which their healths are proposed at the breakfast, are so anxious to tread in the footsteps of the bride, and so cordially enjoined to follow her bright example. The head bridesmaid (generally the sister, near relative or principal friend of the bride) follows immediately after her as she goes to the altar, and holds her bouquet and gloves during the ceremony. Bridesmaids should be properly marshaled the way they are to go. They should be coupled according to their heights, and should remain by the doorway until the bride arrives, standing in the order in which they follow her to the altar. The free seats which fill the aisle at St. George's, Hanover-square, and several of our churches, prevent the bridesmaids walking in an orderly procession; but where it is possible, they should pass up evenly in twos and twos, following each other in regular succession. They should also take care to group properly round the altar; if there are twelve, in two rows of six, or three rows of four; or when there are eight, in either a continuous or a double line. They should follow the bride after the ceremony to the vestry door, and the two principal bridesmaids are entitled to sign the register as witnesses; but if, as is mostly the case, the vestry is small, the others should not go in, but stand ready to follow the newly-married pair down the church as they make their way to their carriage. While the bride and bridegroom are in the vestry the favors are distributed among the guests; these should be arranged in a pretty basket lined with white satin, and either the ladies' maids pin them, or they are given away by the younger bridesmaids.

It adds a great deal to the effect to have the organ played, but this cannot be done in all churches; and, of course, the bells should ring out a merry peal as the happy pair leave the church. In a great many churches now it is the fashion for the earlier part of the service (that is, until the actual espousal is accomplished) to be read in the body of the church, and the concluding portion only in front of the altar. In this case the organ plays, or a hymn is sung as the bridal procession advances to the altar.

There should be as many groomsmen as there are bridesmaids, the best man taking the chief bridesmaid. These do not join the bridesmaids until the ceremony is over, and then either at the vestry or the church door after the bride and bridegroom are gone, when the bridesmaids, each escorted by her particular groomsman, drive back to the bride's house. They generally assemble there, or, at all events, call for their bouquets, before proceeding to the church; but it is not customary for the rest of the friends to go to the bride's house before the ceremony. Carriages are very often provided for the bridesmaids, but for no one else, the groomsmen and the rest of the company finding their own way to the church. As a great many of our relations came to town on purpose for my cousin's wedding, and did not bring their carriages, these questions were a good deal mooted, so I give you the benefit of the experience we gleaned. Every coachman and footman present at weddings expects a *douceur*—half a crown for the coachman, and two shillings for the footmen, is the usual thing; these are given by some servant of the establishment, with the favors during the service.

The bride arrives with her father, generally speaking; sometimes with her mother, her father joining her at the church door, who conducts her to the altar, and takes his place beside her on the left, the bridegroom on the right, the best man to his right. On the best man devolves the duty of seeing that the bride and bridegroom's carriage is ready for them, that the bridegroom has the ring and license, and such like matters. It is not now the fashion to have coffee handed round before breakfast; the interval—which, as I have said, is short—is often filled with examining the wedding presents, which are still laid out for inspection. The bride and bridegroom go in to breakfast before any one else, next them their respective fathers and mothers, who sit beside them, and then the bridesmaids and groomsmen, all of whom occupy the upper part of the table. Hot soups and cutlets are handed round, but all the rest of the repast is cold. The cake occupies the centre of the table, and the bride is supposed to cut it before any one else. Nobody among the fashionable people nowadays thinks of sending cards, but slices of cake are still dispatched to friends—a kindly custom which it would be a pity to forego.

Wedding speeches are the same everywhere. And old friend of the family, generally the clergyman who has officiated, proposes the health of the bride and bridegroom; the latter returns thanks, and proposes the health of the bridesmaids; the best man responds for them; then follow the healths of the parents of the happy couple. These are about all the toasts that are now permitted. As soon as they are over the bride leaves to change her dress, and in another half hour the happy pair disappear amid a shower of old shoes, or handsfuls of rice, or anything else that is supposed to herald good luck. When they are gone a sudden dullness seems to fall on everybody; but in London, where there is always so much going on, and where one scene of excitement succeeds another so quickly, people hurry away for their drive, or dinner party, or whatever else may be in prospect. Sometimes there is an afternoon dance, or a musical party at the house after a wedding, but they are most generally followed by a ball in the evening.

London weddings are very stiff, dreary affairs after country ones. When my sister Mary was married, here in Ireland, every man, woman and child in the village took an interest in the event. We were awakened quite early in the morning by bands of music, which, though perhaps very inferior to the those employed to perform in the street during the grand breakfasts in London, told of good will and good wishes to us all. The flags were flying in all directions, the school children scattered flowers in the bride's path, and the old people had their feast. We danced and made merry till the small hours of the morning, both rich and poor.

But the etiquette which rules the proceedings is pretty much the same everywhere in our rank of life, so perhaps my experience may not prove useless. KITTY.

THE GERMAN THEATRE IN 1801.—In CRABBE ROBINSON's diary and correspondence, which has already been noticed, is the following sketch of the theatre at Weimar in GOETHE's day: "The theatre was at this time unique; its managers were GOETHE and SCHILLER, who exhibited there the works which were to become standards and models of dramatic literature. SCHILLER had his seat near the ducal box, GOETHE an arm-chair in the centre of the first row of the pit. In general, theatres, whatever their size or beauty may be, are after all mere places where people, instead of sitting to enjoy themselves at their ease, are crowded together to see something at a distance, and it is considered a sort of infringement on the rights of others to take knee or elbow room. Here, on the contrary, I found myself in an elegant apartment, so lightly and classically adorned, and so free and easy in its aspect, that I almost forgot where I was. In the pit the seats are all numbered, each person has his own, and each seat has arms. The single row of boxes is supported by elegant pillars, under which the pit loungers stroll at pleasure. The boxes have no division except in front. They are adorned, too, by elegant pillars, and are open below; instead of the boards commonly placed in front are elegant iron palisades. There are no fixed seats, only chairs, all of which, in front, are occupied by ladies. The gentlemen go into the pit when they do not, as courteous cavaliers, wait behind the chairs of their fair friends. The box in front is occupied by the Duke and Duchess with their suite, of course without the dull formality attending a Royal presence at Drury Lane. I beheld SCHILLER a great part of the evening leaning over the ducal box and chatting with the family. In the performance of this evening, I was pleased with GRAFF as the representative of the hero, and with Mademoiselle JAGERMANN as Thekla. She was a graceful and beautiful creature, the first actress of the company."

JAPANESE SERMONS AND CONGREGATIONS.—The *Cornhill Magazine* says: "Sermons in Japan are not delivered as part of a service on a special day of the week, but are preached in courses, the delivery occupying about a fortnight, two sermons being given each day. In a great many cases the preachers are itinerant priests, who go from town to town and village to village lecturing. The locale is usually the main hall of a temple or the guest-room of the resident priest. The audiences are composed of old people who, finding themselves near their end, wish to make their peace with heaven, and young girls who attend, doubtless with every intention of profiting, but forget as soon as they get outside of the door everything they have heard within. There are, of course, no pews or benches. The congregation squat on the mats, the preacher being accommodated with a cushion at the upper end of the room. In front of him is a reading-desk, on which he lays his sermon, and he holds in his hands a fan with which, from time to time, he raps the desk to emphasize his delivery, and wake the slumbering. Between the two sermons occurs an interval of ten minutes, introduced by the priest with the words: 'Well, let's take a puff,' (of tobacco.) The text is taken from the Chinese Classical Books, just as we take ours from the Bible. Jokes, stories and eointed applications to members of the congregation are as common in these sermons as dry, rigid formality is with us."

WHERE IS DR. LIVINGSTONE?

[MRS. BARTON, wife of the celebrated African traveler, has written a letter suggesting the idea that DR. LIVINGSTONE may probably be at this moment a prisoner in Central Africa. The same suspicion appears to be entertained by eminent geographers, and this fact gives to the following letter a peculiar interest:]

SIR: Will you spare me a little space in your columns to do a service to Dr. LIVINGSTONE, by calling attention to Lucenda, or Lunda City, the capital of the African chief known as the Muata (king) Cazembe?

He is not the least important of the eight negro monarchs—namely, the Muata Ya Noo, vulgarly "Matiamoo," in the south; in the eastern tropic, the despots of Karagwa, of Uganda, and of Unyoro; and, in the western regions, the sanguinary tyrants of Benin, of Dahomey, and of Asiante or Ashantee. And the name of this somewhat obscure potentate has, during the last few weeks, come prominently before the Royal Geographical Society of London. * * * * * *

The latest intelligence touching Dr. LIVINGSTONE suggests the possibility of his having been detained in the capital of the Cazembe, and at once explains the non-appearance of the traveler, and the want of communications, so heart-rending to his host of friends. Why are we whispering this to one another as a secret? The report, if we believe in its truth, should be published throughout the length and breadth of England, whose great heart will readily supply men and means to rescue one of her favorite sons from a precarious and perhaps perilous position.

Unhappy for himself, Dr. LIVINGSTONE, unlike Captain BURTON, has never made a friend of the Moslem. He has openly preferred to him the untutored African—in other words, the vile and murderous Fetisheer—and his published opinions must be known even at Zanzibar to the religion of the State. The Maskat Arabs are, as my husband reported long ago, all-powerful at the City of Cazembe; and if Dr. LIVINGSTONE be detained there, it is doubtless at their instigation.

I should not have ventured to trouble you with this letter, but Captain BURTON is *en route* for Damascus, and I have written to him to supply the public with a complete account of the scene of Dr. LIVINGSTON's supposed captivity, which may tend to suggest the proper measures for securing the safety of a Christian hero who has offered up the flower of his days to the grand task of regenerating the Dark Continent.

I have the honor to be, Sirs, yours obediently,
ISABEL BURTON.

LONDON, Aug. 1[illegible]

THE CHRISTIAN RULE OF SPEECH.

The admirable sermon preached by Dean STANLEY on the 4th of July in Westminster Abbey, to which allusion has been made, is given in full below. We commend it to our readers. It is from the text: "I say unto you, that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire."

The Gospel of this day (the sixth Sunday after Trinity) requires first to be explained, and then to be applied to individuals, to churches, and to nations.

I. It contains certain allusions to the Jewish language and customs which need to be brought out in order to be understood. The phrases "Raca," "council," "judgment"—the words which are translated "Thou fool" and "hell fire"—all imply some thoughts and usages which were familiar at that time, but which we have lost.

Our Lord is speaking of the sin of thoughts and words, as separate from acts, of anger. There is, first, the causeless anger. No doubt there is such a thing as righteous indignation, just anger; our Lord Himself showed it—no character is perfect without it. But there is such a thing as anger merely for anger's sake—readiness to take affront; rudeness, because we do not take the trouble to be civil; irritation, because we allow everthingy to irritate us. We sometimes think it no matter whether we quarrel or not. It does matter a great deal. Never quarrel, if you can possibly help it. This is the first thing which our Saviour urges. It is not enough to keep from striking a man dead; we must keep ourselves from those quarrels which lead to murder. "Whosoever shall be angry with his brother without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment"—that is, although it may not be a very great fault, yet it is a fault—a fault fully as worthy of condemnation as many of those which are condemned by the judgment of the courts of justice which condemn a man to a month's imprisonment or to a pecuniary fine for some assault or theft.

But besides the feeling of anger, there is the still further mischief of angry words; and of these our Lord takes two instances. One is "Raca." That is a Syriac word, meaning "empty," "shallow," "thoughtless"—such an expression of contempt as is often used in common conversation, and which leaves a rankling sore behind, because it is contemptuous. "Whoever uses such a word," He says, "ought to feel that he deserves such a severe condemnation as would be pronounced by the highest Court of Appeal in the whole country—by the Great Council or Sanhedrim itself." It is another step in the scale of offences; and though it is quite true that no council, civil or ecclesiastical, can take cognizance of mere expressions—though the law of England has long since ceased to regard words as treasonable—yet, in the judgment of God, and in the court of conscience, these light and contemptuous phrases have a significance which do injury both to those who utter them and to those who hear them.*

There is yet ahother form of angry words that is still more mischievous. There are some words which not merely express general contempt, but gather into themselves an intensity of virulence, from being associated with political or religious passions, and thus convey a bitterness of meaning far beyond their own. Such a word was that which in our English version is translated "Thou fool." It may be interesting for those who can follow the original to know that this is not, as is often supposed, a Greek word, nor does it perhaps mean "fool. It is a Hebrew or Syriac word, *moreh*—like the other word *raca*; and though it probably gains an additional strength of meaning from its likeness to the Greek word *morè*, ("fool,") its own proper signification is "rebel" or "heretic," one who wilfully breaks the laws of his Church or country—one who would presume to teach his own teachers.† It is the same word which Moses (Num. xx. 10) uses to the Israelites: "How now, ye *rebels*?" It was, according to the Jewish tradition, for using this offensive word to God's people that he was forbidden to enter the promised land. And, accordingly, it is this which our Lord visits with His severest condemnation. He says that though it is beyond the reach of any earthly tribunal, though it is a word used by religious men and grave authorities in their own defence, yet it deserves as much shame and reproach as belongs to those whose carcases were thrown out into the valley af Hinnom—Ge-henna, as it was called—where they were burned up in the fires which consumed all the offal of the city. This is the meaning of the words which we translate in this place "hell fire."‡ It is the fire, the funeral pile, the burning furnaces of that dark valley, the Smithfield, the slaughter-house, the draught-house of Jerusalem. It is like that other saying: "Salt is good; but if the salt has lost its savour, it is good for nothing but to be trodden under foot of man." All such words may have had a grave religious use once, but when used for mere polemical or revengeful purposes, they are as irreligious and as profane as the common cursing and swearing which belong not to the city of Zion, but to the valley of Gehenna.

II. This is the original meaning of the passage. Now let us turn to its general application. It teaches us, like all other parts of our Lord's teaching, that not the outward act, but the inward spirit, is that which God judges. But it also calls our special attention to the mischief and the sin of our words. This is what He said on another occasion: "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned;" and it is what His apostle St. James insists upon as the distinguishing mark between true and false religion—the power of governing the tongue. Considering the vast number of words that issue from our lips—considering how much of our life is carried on in talking, speaking, preaching, writing, reading, listening—this is a truth which cannot be too much insisted on. No doubt there is a precision in words which is pedantic; but all honor and praise to them who, consciously or unconsciously, obey their Lord's command, and try to measure their language—to define what they mean to themselves—to avoid phrases without meaning, or which may injure or hurt the interests and feelings of others. No doubt there are cases where, like our Lord Himself, we are bound to use strong words against folly and sin. But there are some whose lips act not as a fence to their tongues, but as a mere opening through which flows an unceasing cataract of words—good, bad, light, heavy, wise, foolish—without care or thought of who may hear or of what may follow. There are also some whose pens are dipped in gall, who seem to delight in saying what will vex or annoy their neighbors—who have a cynical sneer, a scornful jest, a bitter insult for any one whom they meet. Their whole conversation is one long repetition of "Raca, Raca." Truly they are in danger of the condemnation of the council—not of any earthly council, but of the council of all good and wise men everywhere—of the council of the calm, and just, and holy—of those who know, with our own HOOKER, that "the time will come when three words spoken in charity will be worth more than ten thousand words of disdainful scorn."

But there is yet a still more special application. The judgment of our Lord is yet more penetrating. There are many men who, while they avoid the common profane terms of abuse and contempt, yet think it even a duty to use those words of bitter inextinguishable hatred which have come down to us like the Hebrew word *moreh*, charged with the passions and prejudices of a thousand generations—those names which, having been invented long ago by political or religious animosity—perhaps almost with an innocent intention—convey now a depth of offensiveness which no other words from the mouth of men could convey. I hardly venture in this sacred place to call up the black catalogue of such names before you, yet from places as sacred as this they have unhappily been often heard. They are legion. On one side they are "heretic, schismatic, rationalist, infidel, deist, Socinian, atheist;" on the other they are "papist, antichrist, Babylon, idolater, blasphemer, traitor;" on one side or on the other they are followed by a brood of other like names. They are one and all repetitions of the same old word, "rebel," "heretic," expressed by the Hebrew word *moreh*—they combine within themselves the intense virulence, as did that word, both of the Jewish and of the Gentile race; they have one and all been applied in their day to the best and wisest of men; and they are one and all good for nothing, but to be thrown into the valley of Hinnom, and burnt up with the filth and offal, and offscourings of dead abuses, and worn-out hatreds, and extinct controversies. Even though, like the word *moreh* itself, they may once have come out of Scripture, and from the pure fountain of life, they have now become full of fire and brimstone; they are as worthless, as mischievous, as polluting, as the coarse oaths and scurrilous epithets which are used by the less refined in their daily quarrels and wrangles in taverns and in fish-markets.

These thoughts are unhappily never out of place. Everywhere there will be some who are tempted to use these or like words against their neighbors—everywhere there will be those who in sermons, or in newspapers, or in speeches, if not in common conversation, think it a sacred duty to use them. And everywhere our Lord's warning thus needs to be lifted up. We have given up the ancient practice of killing our neighbors by slow torture in deep dungeons, or of carrying out our quarrels with murderous weapons. Feudal vengeance and the barbarous custom of duelling are both abandoned. The more necessary is it that we should be reminded that this is not enough, unless we restrain our tongues from those fierce words of scorn which duelling at least attempted to control; the more do we need to be reminded that not only every duellist is a murderer, but he who says to his brother "Raca," that is, who uses those insulting words which set the human heart on fire, and leave a blister there for ever.

And again, we have given up the practice of killing our neighbors by fire, and sword, and rack, and scourge, for holding different opinions from ourselves. So much the more necessary is it for us to remember that this is not enough, unless we restrain our tongues from those biting and burning words which show that we nourish in our hearts the same feelings of undying wrath that our ruder forefathers expressed by carrying faggots to the stake, or tearing the flesh from the bones of our victims. So much the more do we need to be reminded that not only the old Inquisitors or the old Puritans were persecutors, but all who say to their brethren, *Moreh*, that is, "rebel," "heretic," that is, who use those anathemas and furious words of ancient hereditary reproach, which are meant to break up Christian union and destroy Christian fellowship.

These expressions are beyond the reach of earthly tribunals of judgment and of council; but not the less are they doomed to that extremity of condemnation of which the valley of Hinnom was the type and symbol. They belong to that mass of worthless chaff, and of stinging briars and brambles, which will be burned up, as we hope, at last in a fire unquenchable.

III. This warning, spoken first against the language of individuals, is also needed for the language of churches and nations. It is needed for them even more, because the interests at issue are greater; because also their temptation to indulge in these words is stronger. Look at the churches of Christendom. How many a solemn document has issued from Press or pulpit, which is, after all, nothing but a long reverberation of *Morch, morch*, "Thou fool, thou rebel." Look at the anathemas hurled in former times by East against West, and by West against East, by Presbyterians against Prelates, and by Prelate against schismatics. Listen to their echoes in our own times—fainter, let us hope—but still coming of the stock—spring out of the same bottomless pit. Look, too, at the contemptuous insolence with which nations have invented words of reproval for hostile or oppressed or subject nations—words which stick in the memory when the occasion, the excuse for them, has long ceased—fountains of bitterness, which from generation to generation keep alive the sense of soreness and revenge, and stimulate to deeds of bloodshed and war.

What is the check to all this? It is contained in one word, which occurs throughout this passage—"Thy brother." Each man, in common life, has a brotherly, family relation to his neighbor, even to his enemy, which ought to make him feel and practice toward him something of a brother's respect, something of a brother's consideration. Each church and nation—at least of Christendom—has a brotherly, sisterly relationship with all other churches and nations; flesh of the same flesh, bone of the same bone, called by the same sacred name; which ought at least to induce courtesy, sympathy—fear to give offence, wish to bury the past, determination never to quarrel, hope to avoid irritating words, as well as irritating acts—malignant names, which are but covers of malignant deeds.

There are many cases to which these remarks might specially apply. There is one immediately at hand. This day is the Fourth of July. It is the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence—the anniversary of the breach between the mother and the daughter country. On such a day may we not feel that our Lord's warnings have a peculiar significance and force? The sons of that great Republic are, indeed, our brothers—brothers in a sense in which no other two great nations on the face of this earth are brothers and sisters to each other—speaking the same language, inheriting the same traditions, descended from the same ancestors, entwined with the same dearest relationships, rejoicing in the same history, in the same faith, in the same hopes.

Both, no doubt, of these two mighty brothers have, like the actual brothers of an actual family, had their temper tried or their passions roused—sometimes the elder by the younger, sometimes the younger by the elder; but not the less are the ancient bonds of union indissoluble—not the less of them are the poet's words true:

> "No distance breaks the tie of blood,
> Brothers are brothers evermore:
> Nor wrong, nor wrath of deadliest mood,
> That magic may o'erpower."

And how specially true is it of these brothers that hard words may kill, and gentle words save, the peace and life between them! How deeply was that first breach widened on this first anniversary by the bitter recriminations of king and statesmen, of the mother country and of the departing colony! How fiercely were the words tossed to and fro across the Atlantic—"Raca" on one side and "Moreh" on the other; "tyrant" from the one and "rebel" from the other. Yet how speedily, how easily was that wound closed—how soon did the Declaration of Independence become the name for the peaceful birth of a new and glorious nation—how soon did the Minister of the young Republic pay respectful homage and receive respectful recognition in the Court of the ancient Sovereign. What American is there who is not now proud of that history, which he then spurned behind him? What Englishman is there who is not now proud of the once-dreaded name of WASHINGTON?

So, as years roll on, may all those fierce watchwords of party strife and national hatred perish and cease to be. So may each succeeding generation learn to leave those ancient curses to consume away in the fires of the dark valley whence they came and whither they have returned to their natural offal and carrion.

Woe on either side to those who revive those relics of barbarous days—those signals of strife and bitterness. Blessings on those peacemakers who, from either side, by gentle phrase, by conciliating temper, by determination not to give or take offence, by rigid abstinence from insulting words, as from something altogether unholy and accursed, bind together the two nations in one communion and fellowship of good deeds, great thoughts, and undying hopes of a yet more blessed future for both, in the far distant history of which this day was the first inauguration—when neither distance of space nor wrath of man shall put asunder those whom God, by speech, by blood, by the wonders of science, and by the grace of religion, has joined together.

* This is well put in Professor MAURICE'S "Kingdom of Christ," volume 2, page 322.

† This meaning of the word, and the mistake of the usual version of the New Testament, was first brought before me in a tract published in the Spring of this year by Professor F. W. NEWMAN. It is also noticed by Dean ALFORD, as one out of two or three interpretations. This is confirmed by Mr. DEUTSCH, of the British Museum, who, from his profound knowledge of the Talmud, has been kind enough to add this important comment: "'The word *morè*,' says the Midrash, 'has many meanings. It means 'rebel;' it means 'fool,' for thus they call a fool in the sea towns, (*i. e.*, the Greek colonies.) It means such as would presume to teach their own teachers. It means throwers of poisoned arrows, calumny, &c.'"

‡ Here again I am indebted to the learning of Mr. DEUTSCH for a parallel passage in the *Talmud*: "He who calls his neighbor a slave shall be anathematized; he who calls him a bastard shall receive forty stripes; he who calls him *rasha* (wicked) shall answer for it to the offended one in his own person, (*i. e.*, the law has nothing to do with an intangible offence.")

The Missing Boston Clipper Ship Java.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 3.

The magnificent new clipper ship *Java*, Captain BASSETT, sailed from New-York, Jan. 16, for Yokohama, Japan, with a cargo of coal, and though several vessels which sailed after her have arrived, nothing has been heard of her. As Captain BASSETT was one of the most experienced and successful commanders in the country, and had a ship on which no expense had been spared, fears are entertained that some disaster has befallen her. We have known him over twenty years, and cannot recall a single instance in which he was beaten by any vessel with which he sailed in company. Coal-laden vessels are liable to two kinds of accidents, namely, fire by combustion, and shifting cargo, either of which often proves fatal. Hopes are entertained, however, that she may have put into some of the out-of-the-way ports in the Indian Ocean to trim cargo or replace any spars she may have lost. She was valued at $100,000, exclusive of her freight, when she left New-York, but we have not heard whether she is insured. Mr. ROBERT E. JACKSON built her at East Boston for the owners, Messrs. WM. F. WELD & Co., who regard her as the best ship of her size and materials ever produced in New-England. Her commander has a large number of friends, who sympathize deeply with his wife and family in their anxiety for his safety.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

The Past and the Present—Ignorance of our Teachers—Barte's "Primitive Language of Man."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "diffusion of knowledge" over the earth may be increasing at a very rapid rate, but I wish a little of it could be seen and made use of in New-York. We are living in the eighteenth century, for all I hear to the contrary. A college Professor said to me yesterday: "What a grand thing that theory of NEWTON'S is." Said a friend, not long since, a graduate of Harvard: "I wonder if the stars and planets are inhabited by beings like ourselves?" "Yes, children," said a very reverend and very learned west-side divine, last Sunday, "Yes, children, there are over five hundred million idols in India, and sometimes from two to two dozen in a family." I might multiply examples *ad infinitum*. This gross, blind ignorance is not that of the masses, but of those who stand in the first rank of scholars; of men upon whom the middle and lower classes rely, as upon oracles.

Of the wonderful discoveries in literature and science during the last thirty years they are as ignorant as the Greeks were of the primitive language of man. They do not take the newspapers. Their reading stops at Sir WILLIAM JONES, LYELL, NEWTON, DAGUERRE, GOOLD BROWN, BLAIR and WHATELY. And science, literature, and even art, are from thirty to fifty years ahead of them. Let me state a few of the questions which, although long since settled finally, are still being discussed upon antediluvian premises:

1. The Newtonian theory, so called, has been proven incorrect, unreliable and of no value whatever.
2. The one great force of the material universe is the self-repulsion of caloric, acting on the inertia of ordinary matter.
3. The North American Indians have nothing to do with the lost tribes of Israel. BARTE shows conclusively that the languages of the North American Continent bear no relationship to the Semitic; but, on the contrary, were framed from a dialectic off-shoot from the Chinese, the only off-shoot that language has.
4. There never was any confusion of languages, on the Plains of Shinar or anywhere else. Languages lie in layers, each layer being derived from some one of a layer above it, and so back to the first language spoken by man. We have now restored almost to their original completeness the first three languages derived from the primitive—Chinese, Zur and Aryan. From the Zur we have the Semitic and Erakian, and from the Erakian we obtain five divisions of what are designated as the Turanian languages. (The other three divisions are obtained from the Chinese.)
5. Every change in language is governed by fixed laws, and the English, or any other language of the present day, may, by root-tracery according to fixed laws, be transferred to the first language of man. Take the word history, for instance: English, history; Latin, historia; Greek, 'istor, or 'idtor, (root, id; *oida*, to know;) Sanskrit, root, ed, (*veda*, to know;) Aryan, root, ied or ies; first language of man, ies or es. Having obtained the result by metaphysical induction through the Aryan branch, reverse your rules, and, by deduction, bring the word down from its root in the primitive, by VEIGEL'S laws, through the Semitic branch, and the languages derived from it, down to the last of their dialects, and the word formed will be the word in use.
6. There is not an idolatrous nation or sect known to exist upon the face of the earth.
7. The Hindus are the original and only true Trinitarians.
8. The Fire Worshipers, or Parsi, are the original Unitarians, and the only religious people in the world, previous to Christ, who did not believe in a multiplicity of gods.
9. The Buddhists are as different from the Universalists as one pea from another.
10. The United States contains over 100,000,000,000 gods similar to those of the Hindus, and many families possess several thousand each.
11. While in India there is one Jaggernath affording melancholy people a happy exit, in the United States there are thousands which, not satisfied with the few they catch by their sign of "Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings," contrive every few months to burn twenty or thirty, grind up as many more, smash fifty and mangle a hundred men, women and children.
12. It is an open question among Christian scholars whether the Pentateuch or the Rig-Veda is the elder. It matters little one way or the other. Moses shows the dry bones of history, while the songs of the early Aryans bring you face to face with the man of that period.

The labors of MULLER, BOURNOUF, ST. HILIERE, JULIEN, HAUG, SPIEGEL and many other Asiatic scholars during the past thirty years, have given to the scholar of to-day the Holy Bibles of the Hindus, Parsis, Buddhists, Confucians, Venezuelan Indians and a large amount of semi-religious writings. If we wish to know exactly what these heathen do really believe, we must consult their Bible, either the Vedas, the Zend-Avesta, the Tripitaka, the Book of Kings, the Pohpul Vhu, the Laws of Manu or some other written statement of their belief. We find a loathing of idolatry, a love for the beautiful and the good, a belief in the Trinity old as Moses, a belief in only one God, (and that confined entirely to the most be-slandered of heathen nations,) and a belief in a soul life, not one of which, except the second, was ever taught or believed by an Hebrew before the time of Christ. So far as regards salvation by mediation, the heathen religions of Asia are saturated with it from beginning to end. To that end the Hindu derives the soul of man as direct from Brahma, believing that when the man dies his soul goes back to Brahma and again becomes part and parcel of his Maker. When, therefore, a Hindu dies the son will make a small image of him, or a drawing on a sheet of paper, and hang it on his wall as a continual remembrancer that his father is part of the Divine Essence. His prayers will be delivered to Brahma, through the mediation of his father and other friends who have gone before, who hold but little different relationship to him that Jesus does to the Christian. It would be well if over-zealous Christians would remember that the Hebrews believed in one god for each nation, with an inexhaustible supply to choose from till they were suited; that they changed their god after nearly every battle in which they were defeated; that they did not believe in a future life, the Sanhedrim being composed of thirty-five Sadducees and thirty-five Pharisees; that, necessarily, they could never have expected a Redeemer, as none was needed; that no idea of a Trinity or One Lord Almighty was ever considered for a moment; that they demanded a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye, while the Buddhist rule of action was: "See to thy heart, that (thou) hatest no man when thou risest from slumber; (see to) thy mind, that (thou) injurest not him that injureth thee; and (see to thy) hand, that in (thy) last day nothing shall be said (of thee) except that thou wert the helper of thy race." If the Christian would but remember these facts, and cease wrapping Christianity in the nasty pill-coating of Judaism, the heathen might take to it more kindly. As a religion, Christianity bears little or no relationship to the Semitic races. But for the heathen (!) Aryan race it would have fallen dead and left no sign. To-day it is the religion of the whole Aryan world save India and Persia. Not a spark exists among any Semitic race. Why? Because Christianity was but the fulfillment, the gathering together in one grand religion of the heathen doctrines of Aryanism, while the Hebrews and other Semitic tribes had nothing in common with its Trinity, its future life, its mediation and its humanity. Why are India and Persia exceptions? Because it is not offered them on the same conditions that it was offered us. They must renounce the very principles upon which Christianity was founded—principles which they have held since the dawn of human existence, and embrace the loathsome doctrines of the Hebrews before they can belong to a religion in which neither the Hebrews nor any of their race took or could take the slightest interest, except to crucify its Founder in a matter-of-course way for blasphemy.

But I have run far away from my subject. Take the spectroscope which has opened the heavens to us, and how often do we hear of it? 'Twill be all the rage thirty years hence; but why wait? We might as well know now as then that the world and all other planets consist of the same substances in different proportions; that the sun and all other stars are composed of the same substances in a liquid or gaseous form; that the same elements of life exist on all planets and stars as exist on the earth, and no others, and that, therefore, no planet can be inhabited by any other than beings like ourselves, life being supported by the same principles, and that no such beings could exist because of dissimilation of the life principle with the changed proportions. And all this is known by the simple color of a ray of light.

How many have read or seem to care for the great work of JOHN BARTE, the greatest monument of patient labor and erudition ever given to the world. I allude to the *Primitive Language of Man*, in the four volumes of which Professor BARTE finds room to classify the languages correctly, to derive lost primitives from derivative dialects, to gradually reduce all languages at last to one derivative, to show that the only difference between the English and Adam's language is but one of phonetics, and governed by fixed laws, and, finally, to produce and prove the correctness of the laws; to write the history of man's humanity by his speech, at different ages of the world, and bring before your mental vision in a clear picture the philosophizing Aryan, the matter-of-fact Hebrew, or the don't-care Chinaman; to restore to light lost languages, and to give to the world the first trembling utterances of the Father of us all. The work settles questions of great importance, and yet, seven weeks after its publication, not a word of notice has yet appeared! Seven years, perhaps, from now, some one may hear of it, and 100 years from now some scholar read it and give it to the world.

And, without saying another word, let me sign, before I become more disgusted with those whose duty it is to teach me, W. E. T.

Vaccination—Is it Dangerous?—Another Argument in its Defence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Is vaccination dangerous?" This question was propounded in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday, Aug. 30, and with it an invitation for the doctors to come forward with reasons for their faith in vaccination. But the burden of proof naturally lies with those who doubt the efficacy of vaccination. Those who make the general statement that vaccination is dangerous might be very properly called upon to establish the general fact, and the appeal can be made to general experience. If the general verdict of the world is against vaccination the fact would be beyond the range of either faith or discussion. Waiving, however, the right usually conceded to the defence with regard to the burden of proof, this much may be said now, viz., that ANN TIPPLE'S experience amounts to nothing, and if it were multiplied fifty-fold it would make but slight difference among the almost infinite number of cases where vaccination has not been followed by deleterious results. Exceptions to the general rule do not militate against it.

ANN TIPPLE, it appears, was so unfortunate as to lose *one* of her children three days after it was vaccinated, but how many children died in consequence of taking the small-pox from the "other four who were not vaccinated?" If "in this woman's experience is summed up the indictment against JENNER'S discovery," let us have *all the facts* in order that we may form an intelligent and logical conclusion respecting this narrow aspect of the case. Let us grant that death was the consequence of vaccination in the case of one of ANN TIPPLE'S children. Even then vaccination with all its dangers (if it have any danger in itself) would be preferable to allowing the general mass of children to incur the risks they are naturally liable to if not protected by vaccination. If one child in ten was actually lost in consequence of vaccination the general good would be promoted in giving the other nine the benefits of vaccination. Anomalous cases are, after all, of very little account.

As a *general rule* vaccination is of great benefit, and the fact is established by the strongest testimony that man can have, viz., the testimony of his own senses. That vaccination is beneficial is not a matter of faith or belief now, but a matter of fact. Repeated trials conducted through a long series of years have settled the question whether vaccination is beneficial in the long run or not. And how is it beneficial? In two ways. It is beneficial as a preventive. Under its protection the vaccinated have gone fearlessly among patients sick with small-pox, and as a general rule escape contagion; whereas, as a general rule, the unprotected thus exposed become infected. This has been tested time and again all over the world, and the general verdict of mankind is that a reasonable reliance may be placed upon vaccination as a protection.

But, you say, vaccination is not a certain preventative in every case. Granted. There are exceptions to every rule But vaccination is known to modify the course of the disease in those who happen to have small-pox subsequently. According to general experience that is a well-established fact.

Small-pox, as a rule, is a protection against itself, but that rule is liable to exceptions. If small-pox itself is no absolute protection against recurrence, it is no very great wonder that vaccination in some individuals fails to protect them. But such exceptions do not militate against the general rule.

The benefits of vaccination consist, then, either in *preventing* the disease altogether, or in so *modifying* the constitution that the disease runs a milder course.

"But vaccination in certain cases has been followed by unexpected and lamentable results." Granted. *Untoward results sometimes* follow the application of vaccine matter, *even of the purest kind*. For example, ten children are vaccinated with the very same matter ground up into a paste of uniform consistency and character throughout. The arm of one of them inflames greatly, gangrenous erysipelas sets in, and the child dies. But no such result obtains in case of the other nine, vaccinated with the self-same matter. In them the vaccine pustule runs a natural course. Now what is the reason for this difference? It is clearly not traceable to the matter employed in the vaccination. The untoward result in the one case is simply associated with the vaccination on account of certain indefinite and perhaps unknown contingencies. Other circumstances must be ascertained and taken into account, and these circumstances vary with each particular case.

From constitutional and other causes, untoward results occasionally follow very simple surgical operations, but the means employed are good in themselves, and they should be employed notwithstanding all the risks, for by avoiding such operations you do not escape danger, but, on the contrary, become liable to greater dangers. This is especially the case in regard to vaccination. It is as illogical as it is unwise to single out individual cases and give them undue importance. The proper mode of studying out this question is to consider its bearings on communities. There it will be learned that small-pox is more prevalent and more widely fatal among those who systematically neglect vaccination, but the disease is less common and less dangerous among communities where vaccination is systematically encouraged.

Among sanitary laws and regulations, those relating to vaccination are among the most salutary and least troublesome of any that have ever been devised. Those now standing on the statute books of various European countries have proved to be the best bulwark against a loathsome and terrible scourge.

The comparatively low rate of mortality from small-pox at present is owing to the fact that the advantages to be gained from vaccination have been so extensively embraced.

If such sanitary regulations were persistently disregarded the neglect would undoubtedly be followed in a few generations by the appearance of small-pox in its old-fashioned vigor, to decimate communities now comparatively free from the ravages of the disease.

In answer to the question, is vaccination dangerous, *per se*, I for one answer no; and appeal to facts in support of the answer.

Isolated facts furnish a very insecure and fallacious foundation for forming a correct judgment upon this question. Exceptional cases oftentimes furnish the most potent proofs of the general rule which they seem to invalidate, when you come to examine them thoroughly. The fullest account that we have received of poor ANN TIPPLE'S experience is very meagre to say the least of it. She had too much interest, moreover, in making an unfortunate statement in order to avoid the penalty with which she was threatened. The testimony of a prisoner at the bar is worth very little. But suppose her individual experience was truly understood and truly stated without any exaggeration, the personal experience of the writer will more than counterbalance it.

The writer was vaccinated in infancy without any disadvantage in consequence. With equal safety he was vaccinated twice subsequently during childhood and youth. As is commonly the case the subsequent vaccinations were attended with less marked manifestations than those which accompanied the first vaccination.

Subsequently during adult life, having professional duty to discharge in a hospital devoted exclusively to small-pox patients, as a matter of precaution I vaccinated myself prior to entering on duty, and spent many days among the patients under my care, visiting them at least twice a day.

If any one was ever thoroughly exposed to the contagion of small-pox I was, and if there is any protective power in vaccination my immunity from the disease is traceable back to the first vaccination in infancy, for the subsequent trials of the vaccine trials upon my person in childhood and youth amounted to next to nothing, and the vaccination in adult life three days prior to entering on duty in the small-pox hospital did not take at all. From these facts one of two inferences naturally follows, viz., either that effectual vaccination in infancy brought such a change in my constitution that I had lost all susceptibility to the contagion of small-pox, or else I was born without any susceptibility to the disease.

As far as my own conclusions extend I am inclined to believe that my immunity from small-pox for forty years, is owing to the fact that I was vaccinated in infancy.

Relying on this safeguard, I do not hesitate in the least about approaching a small-pox patient. To claim any special privilege above the majority of my fellow men in regard to innate immunity from the disease seems to me preposterous and absurd. But your readers may draw their own conclusions. Thus much with regard to vaccination in my own person. With regard to vaccination in others, I can say that in every case that has come within the sphere of my observation no such result as ANN TIPPLE experienced in one of her children occurred in a single instance.

In the year 1865, when there was considerable anxiety among the community with regard to small-pox, and mothers came in great numbers to one of the dispensaries of this city to have their children vaccinated, some difference was noticeable among the children after vaccination, but such difference had no direct connection either with the virus employed or the mode of its application. During the months of January, February and March, 8,741 children were vaccinated, and there was not a fatal case among the whole number. Among such a large number there was of course a difference of manifestation, but this difference invariably arose out of circumstances connected with the previous condition, surroundings, and original constitution of the child in whom the difference was exhibited. Even healthy children are not all alike in respect to irritability of temperament, and the course of the vaccine pustule will be governed accordingly. Once in a great while perhaps one child out of a vast multitude might have a highly-inflamed arm subsequent to the insertion of the vaccine virus, and in consequence of neglect or mismanagement, mortification and death ensue, as in the case of poor ANN TIPPLE'S child. But such an extraordinary case is an anomaly. The occurrence of exceptional cases may be very sad to contemplate, but their importance should not be unduly magnified.

The great practical object to be aimed at is to secure the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of persons. As a preventive measure against the spread and violence of small-pox, vaccination is practically the best. That is the general verdict of all who have had anything like extensive acquaintance with regard to vaccination and small-pox. It is a very fallacious line of argument that is based upon exceptional cases. There are contingencies which are beyond the science and art of man to control, and such contingencies unfortunately exist in every department of medicine and surgery. If such contingencies and the failures in guarding against them are to be unduly magnified, we might as well abandon all remedial measures, for the best remedial measures have never yet been invariably successful. As science advances we may perhaps be able at a later day to confine the dangers arising out of obscure contingencies within narrower limits. As far as small-pox is concerned, the path of safety lies not in discouraging but in encouraging universal dependence on vaccination as practically the best known preventive and modifier of such a terrible disease.

According to the bills of mortality in the City of London from 1700 to 1800, the average annual mortality from small-pox was 1,780 in a population of 261,233, that is, one in 147. From 1800 to 1855 the average annual number of deaths was reduced to 821 with a population of above 2,250,000, that is, one in 2,740.

According to the record kept at the Royal Military Asylum it appears that out of every 1,000 boys admitted who had been vaccinated effectually, only 7.06 were subsequently attacked by small-pox, and not one fatal case occurred among those affected with modified variola.

From the records kept at the London Small-pox Hospital, where patients of all ages are to be found, the mortality among those who had been effectually vaccinated was less than 1½ per cent. while the mortality among those who had not been vaccinated averaged 27½ per cent.

The facts with regard to vaccination and small-pox have been thoroughly studied out in England, and the statistics of that country can be relied on.

The act of Parliament which ANN TIPPLE violated was passed in 1853, and under its provisions parents and guardians are obliged to have every infant vaccinated within four months from birth, unless the state of the child's health renders it necessary to postpone the operation. It is one of the best legislative acts ever passed. It is not based on theory or faith in a result to be expected, but it is the fruit of practical observation, extending as far back as the year 1795. For more than half a century evidence has been accumulating that vaccination, as a general rule, is of great practical benefit. There are, and there perchance always will be, occasional exceptions to the uniformity of the rule. Sum up all the unfortunate cases to be discovered and credit them to the various accounts to which they properly belong, "gross carelessness," "unskillfulness," "mismanagement," or "unavoidable contingencies," and still the maxim holds good that it is better for the community at large to rely on vaccination than do without it. Notwithstanding the dangers from all sources connected with reliance on vaccination it is far more dangerous for a community to dispense with a safeguard which has demonstrated its beneficial influence for more than half a century. The main risk incurred in vaccination is from the inflammatory action which may follow the introduction of the vaccine virus. As a rule "Humanized Lymph" is attended with less danger in this respect than virus direct from the cow, and for this reason "Humanized Lymph" is so generally employed.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe, of Carlisle—Why he Should be Pardoned.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. P. SCHOEPPE, of Carlisle, Penn., recently convicted for murder by poison of M. M. STINNECKE, came up for argument on Thursday, the 19th of August. The counsel for the doctor produced reports from several medical societies, and the opinions of a number of eminent physicians, who, after a careful examination of the case, unanimously declared that this lady died from natural cause, and not from poison. The Court, however, declining the new evidence which counsel for defence had produced as entirely cumulative, and not after-discovered evidence, overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced the doctor to be hanged.

The calm perusal of the reports of the different medical societies on the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE—of which I would only name here that of the Medico-Legal Society of the City of New-York, and that of the Alleghany County Medical Society at Pittsburg—must convince every candid mind that, whether the accused be really innocent or guilty, the medical evidence was totally insufficient to warrant his conviction. The circumstances surrounding the case may afford some grounds for suspecting that poison was administered, but they are not confirmed by the revelations of the *post-mortem* examination as the result of the chemical analysis. "Justice should be done though the heavens fall." The law, in the vindication of its majesty and rectitude, demands that every man shall be considered innocent until the contrary is made to appear by unanswerable testimony. No exception to this universal rule of equity should be made in this instance. Either a new trial or a full pardon should be granted to the accused.

Though the demand which blood makes for blood be imperative and indisputable, the conditions of the expiation are founded in justice and defined by its codes. To disregard them in a single instance, whatever the provocation or the temptation, is to establish a precedent which inaugurates discord and confusion throughout the whole fabric of society. The execution of the extreme penalty of the law upon any man, whether guilty or innocent, is murder, unless all the requirements of that law have been scrupulously complied with, and the sentence rigidly accords with the spirit and the letter of its provisions.

If the guilt of Dr. SCHOEPPE has not been proved—if the medical evidence upon which his prosecution was chiefly based be not clear and conclusive, but utterly fallacious and unreliable—then the conditions which justify the taking of his life have not been complied with, and he is entitled to mercy, not alone on his account, but because of the magnitude and importance of the principles involved in the case.

CARLISLE, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869.

The Societies of California Pioneers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Societies of California Pioneers were at first made up of those only who had gone thither in 1849 or earlier. Of course they contained picked men for enterprise and energy, from every quarter of the globe. Please inform your readers if that point of early emigration is now essential to a membership in those societies. Yours truly.

AN OLD CALIFORNIAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 30, 1869.

[To be eligible for membership one must have *reached* California before the close of the year 1849.—ED.]

FOREIGN NOTES.

RANKE has published a life of WALLENSTEIN.

Mr. SPURGEON recently introduced velocipedes in a sermon to a congregation of 2,000 at Pershore, Worcestershire, and in this wise: "These new inventions, which the lads were riding down our streets, would not keep up unless they were kept going; the moment they stopped they fell down; and in this they were exceedingly like the Christian Church, which would fall unless it was kept constantly moving on."

The eleventh and twelfth volumes of *Froude's History of England*, completing the work, will be published in the Autumn.

Lord LYTTON'S *Horace*, the appearance of which has been long delayed, is now being prepared for publication. The work will consist of the original and the translation in opposite pages

A droll answer is said to have been given lately in an examination at Cambridge. The candidate being asked who WYCLIFFE was, and having doubtless heard him called the morning star of the Reformation, and that he died Vicar of Lutterworth, answered that the great Reformer "was for some time editor of the *Morning Star*, and died Vicar of Wakefield."

A life of JANE AUSTEN will be one of the biographies of the season. It will be in the very acceptable form of a single volume, and have for author the novelist's nephew, Rev. J. AUSTEN-LEIGH, Vicar of Bray, near Maidenhead. He will probably add to the fame of a lady whose last words were, "I only want death."

Mr. JOHN RUSKIN has been elected to the newly-created chair, the Slade Art Professorship, at Oxford. The candidates were ten in number, but the contest lay between Mr. RUSKIN and Mr. J. C. ROBINSON, no other votes being given to any of the other candidates. Of the seven *ex-officio* electors appointed under the will of the founder, Mr. RUSKIN obtained the votes of the four resident in Oxford.

Lord BROUGHTON has left his papers to the British Museum, with strict injunctions that they are not to be opened till the year 1900, and that even then they are not to be published except with the consent of the reigning sovereign. Although the title of Lord BROUGHTON is extinct, still the baronetcy of Hobhouse remains. The present Baronet, Sir CHARLES HOBHOUSE, is a Judge at Calcutta.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, in his capacity of President of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, will deliver the address at the opening of the Autumn session, which takes place early in September.

The French newspapers relate this anecdote of Marshal NIEL: When Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers he was charged to execute the works of Mont Valerein, one of the most important in the fortifications of Paris. Lord PALMERSTON being on a visit to Paris, M. THIERS took him to see them. As the fortifications were undertaken on account of the squabble between France and England about the Egyptian question, which very nearly led to war, NIEL, with a witty allusion to the part played by the two statesmen in it, said: "I am pleased to have to show these works to the two men who are the real authors of them."

Mr. KINGLAKE is so seriously inconvenienced by some awkward facts which have come out in the course of his secret inquiries into the history of the battle of Inkerman that he is going out to the Crimea to study the ground which is quite new to him, and which, indeed, he would find much difficulty in recognizing even if he had gone over it during his stay on the plateau. Mr. KINGLAKE left the Crimea in October, 1854, before the action of Balaclava, and, of course, before the battle of Inkerman.

An International Velocipede and Loco-Machine Exhibition is announced to open at Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the 6th of September. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be distributed.

A "Workmen's International Exhibition" is in contemplation shortly in England under the highest political and social auspices. The Agricultural Hall at Islington has been selected for the purpose. Medals, certificates and prizes in money will be given.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to Washington College.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 3.

Upon information and data entirely reliable we publish the following with reference to the reported donation of $60,000 to Washington College by Mr. PEABODY. We will premise by saying that the paragraph in the local department of this paper announcing that General CANBY had declined to order the payment of the legacy by the renewal of the bonds of the State which were lost on the *Arctic* was based on a report which probably grew out of a statement made by a contemporary in this city.

The donation of Mr. PEABODY has never been officially communicated to the Board of Trustees of the College. The Board have had no meeting since June, and consequently there has been no communication with General CANBY on the subject. Nor has there been any communication between the Board and that officer on any other subject.

With regard to the validity of Mr. PEABODY'S claim against the State, which, it is understood, he has given to Washington College, we are assured that able lawyers who have examined it are impressed with the opinion that the State is bound in good faith to allow it. We believe the Auditor of the State has uniformly reported the bonds that were lost in the *Arctic* as a subsisting debt against the State; and it can hardly be supposed that Mr. PEABODY would give to Washington College a claim which he did not consider perfectly good.

With regard to the point that coupon bonds are on the same footing with bank notes, and that the State is not bound to make them good, is not sustained by authority. It is contended that it is well settled that where bank notes are proved to have been destroyed the bank must pay them. The corporations of Virginia have, it is believed, uniformly renewed coupons known to have been destroyed, requiring of the party to whom they belonged a bond of indemnity. The James River and Kanawha Company have done it in several cases.

The Legislature of Virginia have in repeated instances authorized new certificates of debt to be issued when the original coupons of interest to be paid were lost by requiring bonds of indemnity. See acts of 1861, pages 321 and 322; and acts of 1862, page 126; and 1866-7, page 561. The last-named was a case very analogous to Mr. PEABODY'S; for there the bonds named were lost in the *Austria*, which was destroyed by fire on the high seas in 1858.

The announcements heretofore made on this subject were unfair and injurious, as they were calculated to reflect upon Mr. PEABODY unfavorably, and also to prejudice any application that may be made to the Legislature to recognize his claim.

"COLONEL."

How Military Titles are Scattered Around in Kansas—Senator Yates' Perplexities.

From the Leavenworth Times, Aug. 26.

There really ought to be more Colonels in Leavenworth, and in Kansas. The present paucity produces confusion. Senator YATES was here a few days ago, and the labor of introducing him fell upon our hands. We did the best we could.

"Senator YATES, Colonel INSLEY."

Walked along to the National Bank.

"Senator YATES, Colonel HUNT, of the Pay Department."

Came down stairs and met an old friend:

"Colonel VAUGHN, one of our Pioneers."

Yates said he had a draft on a bank in Springfield, Ill. Asked him whether he would see Colonel Clark, General Stone, Colonel Havens, Colonel Newman, Colonel Hines, Colonel Borland, Colonel Eaves, Colonel Lucien Scott, Colonel Lyman Scott, Colonel Henry Foot, Colonel Croaker Ralston, Colonel Judge Crozier, Colonel Burnes or Colonel McKay.

Said he didn't know, and we went to see Colonel Jenkins, General Halderman, Colonel Morris, Colonel Conover, Colonel Abernathy, Colonel Jennison, Major Sleeper, General Wilder, Colonel Morehead, Judge Delahay, Colonel Harris, Colonel Helm, General Sherry, Colonel Woods, Colonel Hemingray, Colonel McFarland, Colonel Irwin, Colonel Burke, Colonel Haas, Colonel Ketner. By that time Yates was tired. He wanted to know where the common people were. And we introduced him to Colonel Legate, Colonel Tholen, Colonel Dexter, General Blunt, Colonel Moonlight and Colonel Burlingame.

Everybody in Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis won renown in the war. And titles. If you don't believe it, come and see.

A Divorce Suit in Troy—A Chorister in Trouble.

From the Troy Times, Sept. 3.

Professor THEODORE WOOD, of Albany, is the leader of a choir in this city, the church with which he is connected being one of the largest and most respectable in this vicinity. He has an army of acquaintances, who up to a recent period might also have been classed as friends in the city, and a concert by Professor WOOD and his "Musical Two Hundred" was always certain of attracting a crowded house. But of late the Professor seems to have lost caste among the church people here, and a powerful party rose up in the church demanding his expulsion from the leadership of the choir. He quietly withdrew, though he did not resign his position, and is now we believe somewhere in the Rocky Mountains seeking rest and recuperation.

But the Professor's troubles here are nothing in comparison to what he is called upon to face in his domestic relations. His wife has commenced an action for divorce against him, alleging that he has been guilty of improper acts with a young woman named BROWN, who was a member of the Professor's family. Yesterday the case came up before Judge HOGEBOOM, who is engaged in holding a Special Term of the Supreme Court in Albany, upon the motion of plaintiff's counsel for support and alimony to enable her to carry on the suit. The petition sets forth that the plaintiff, HELEN A. WOOD, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court to dissolve the marriage contract between herself and THEODORE WOOD, her husband-defendant, on the grounds of adultery; that plaintiff has good cause of action therein, as she verily believes; that she is wholly destitute of the means of supporting herself, pending this action, or of carrying on the same, and defraying the costs and expenses attending the same; that she has not lived with said defendant since the month of February, 1869; and that she has been entirely supported by the earnings of her relatives and the earnings of her daughter, who is an organist; that the said defendant has real estate and personal property, and has earned, and is now able to earn by his profession of music teacher, about $6,000 per year; that his real estate is worth $8,000, and that he is owner of personal property to the amount of $3,000, and has means ample and sufficient to enable him to advance therefrom to the petitioner such sums as may be necessary for the above-mentioned purposes. The counsel asked for $50 per month for plaintiff's support during the pendancy of this action, and the sum of $150 to enable her to defray the costs and expenses of said action, and that the sum of $50 per month be paid in weekly installments. This application was filed with the Court.

The defendant, by his counsel, denies the allegation of adultery, and brings some hard charges against the plaintiff. He testifies that Mrs. WOOD, unbeknown to him, had applied to the Board of Education at Albany for his discharge, and he was discharged from his position in the public schools, whereby he lost his salary of $1,500; that she also applied to the church in Troy to have him discharged from the choir, but failed; that after his discharge his creditors called on him for immediate payment and commenced suits; that he was obliged to sell all his personal property to pay his debts, and that after appropriating all his personal property he is still indebted to the amount of $2,000; his real estate is incumbered by mortgages for $3,500, and he is in receipt of no revenue whatever except from his real estate; that he is in poor health, and previous to the commencement of this action he had asked and obtained leave of absence from his choir, and his physician had advised him to do so.

The Court took the papers, and after an investigation of the same, directed an order to be entered that said defendant pay to plaintiff's attorneys, NEWCOMB & CAILEY, the sum of $50 within twenty days from the granting hereof, as alimony to plaintiff, and that said action, when at issue, be referred to ISEAO EDWARDS as sole referee, to hear the proofs therein, and to report the same, with his opinion thereon, to the Court.

Arrest of a Ruffian who Shot a Young Girl Because She Refused to Marry Him.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune, Aug. 27.

Yesterday morning Chief of Police BRACKETT succeeded in arresting ANTHONY CORCORAN, the heartless wretch that shot ALICE FERGUSON, the waiter girl at the Nicollet House, on the 5th inst. Immediately after the shooting affair CORCORAN disappeared, since which time nothing had been heard of him until yesterday morning. CORCORAN, when arrested, turned very pale and trembled like a leaf, and upon being asked his name gave it as JAMES KENNEY. He asked the Chief what he was arrested for, and upon being answered said, "Well, I didn't kill her, did I? I only shot her in the hand. I could have killed her if I wanted to." After he was arrested he tried to get hold of a revolver which he had in his vest pocket, all loaded and capped, but the Chief prevented him from drawing it. Upon examining his pockets the pistol, together with bullets, powder, caps and a photograph of ALICE were found. He is an Irishman, about 30 years of age, and formerly lived at St. Paul.

Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice PARTRIDGE upon a preliminary examination. County Attorney GILFILLAN and W. W. MCNAIR appear for the complainant. The prisoner declined counsel, and so the examination proceeded.

Miss Alice Ferguson testified that on the night of the 5th of August, between eight and nine o'clock, Corcoran came to her room at the Nicollet House, and not suspecting any danger, she told him to come in; as he came in she arose to go out, and he told her to sit down; she replied that she would sit down if he would; she then sat down, when he asked her if she had considered the question he had asked her before, to which she replied that she had, and that her answer was the same as it always had been, and that she did not want to have anything to do with him; she then started to go out of the room, and as she did so, he raised up and placed one hand against the door and the other in his pocket; he then said if she did not marry him she should never marry anyone else, and that she might take her choice—either marry him or die; she replied that she wouldn't marry him; he then aimed at her heart and fired his pistol; she raised her left hand in which she held a book, and the ball went into her wrist and lodged; he then went out of the room and shut the door.

CORCORAN was then called, but he had no defence to make, and declined the services of a lawyer. But upon being questioned he said that ALICE had said that he was a liar, and it aggravated him at the time. He was then bound over in the sum of $3,000 to appear at the next term of the District Court, and in default of bail was committed to jail.

ALICE FERGUSON, the girl whom he shot, is a very modest and pleasant-faced little girl of about 16 years of age, and it seems strange that the heartless wretch could be so brutal as to cruelly and deliberately attempt her life in that manner. Her wound is now nearly recovered.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dr. NELATON, the Emperor's physician, contradicts, through the Paris *Presse*, the reports concerning the alarming illness of the Emperor, and says his recovery will be rapid if he takes the necessary rest.

Prince NAPOLEON had an interview with the Emperor yesterday.

The French Senate is reported to have rejected, by a vote of 113 to 9, an amendment to the Senatus Consultum, proposing liberal reforms in the constitution of that body. The amendment was seconded by Prince NAPOLEON.

The Imperialist journals of Paris think Prince NAPOLEON went too far in his recent speech before the French Senate. Public opinion, however, is with the Prince.

The London *Times*, commenting on Cardinal CULLEN's last pastoral letter, and on the claims of the Irish Bishops in Ireland, says that they demand the overthrow of common education and the exaltation of denominationalism. It concludes by saying that their present proposals will not be listened to in England or Scotland, and not even command the assent of those classes interested in them in Ireland; while in Parliament they will only be mentioned to be condemned.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in a speech delivered at the Cutlers' Banquet, in Sheffield, Friday evening, said the question to be settled at the ensuing Parliamentary session would be the Irish Land bill, and he hoped the subject would be debated with as little political feeling as possible.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT has written to the London *Daily News* a letter on the STOWE-BYRON matter. He thinks Lady BYRON's conduct toward her husband was caused by her father's representations, supported by some odious story. This, in his opinion, will be the ultimate verdict of the public.

The Duke of GENOA, in the opinion of the *Imparcial* of Madrid, stands the best chance for the Spanish throne. It urges the Cortes to fix his majority at sixteen years.

The London *Morning Post* says that Minister BURLINGAME has received a dispatch from China expressing entire satisfaction with his treaty, and stating that it would be ratified.

CUBA.

Late news from Havana states that thirty insurgents had been killed in skirmishes with Major LA CASA, near Anyo Blanco, in the jurisdiction of the Cuatro. Volunteering for the reserve corps of Havana was being promoted by committees in that city, and money had been subscribed to purchase Remington rifles for the Catalan volunteers.

GENERAL.

Prince KUNG has telegraphed Minister BURLINGAME, asking him to intercede with the Peruvian Government in behalf of the Chinese laborers in that country, who, it is said, are badly treated.

By a Chicago dispatch we learn that a private letter from Paris has been received in that city in which it is stated that Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES, of Iowa, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate to take effect Oct. 1, his health, although better, not allowing him to attend to public business. His term of office would expire in 1871. It is not his intention to return home until next year.

A telegram from Wilkesbarre, Penn., says that the miners and laborers on the line of the Delaware and Hudson works held a meeting at Providence, Friday, and determined to resume work as soon as possible. The Company, which has been notified of the result of the meeting will endeavor to commence work to-morrow. The men are to receive the same prices as the other coal companies pay.

The yacht *Meteor*, from New-York, bound to Cowes, England, put into Bermuda Aug. 24—reason not stated. Her non-arrival in England has caused much anxiety.

Secretary of War RAWLINS is not yet considered out of danger, although he was more comfortable yesterday.

The returns received from California indicate the success of the Democratic Party. In Sacramento and Navada Counties, hitherto Republican, the Democracy are said to have elected their entire ticket.

The London *Post*, in an editorial on Canadian affairs, says the consolidation and development of Canada are near, and that the relations with this country are in a fair way of improving.

It is reported that the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad Company is to be consolidated with the Southern Pacific.

The steamship *Hornet*, from Philadelphia, bound as is stated for Queenstown, was seized yesterday by the custom officers at Halifax, N. S., on the oath of a sailor who testified that she had arms on board for Cuba. The arms are supposed to be under a cargo of coal, which will be discharged.

Two sailors belonging to the schooner *John McDonald* were drowned yesterday in the harbor of Port Rowan, Canada, while intoxicated.

Platte County, Nebraska, is reported to have voted $80,000 to the Columbus and Sioux City Railroad.

At Denver, Colorado, during the month of August, 19,913 acres of land were sold at the Land Office; and 7,486 ounces of treasure were received at the branch mint.

Fifteen water spouts are reported to have been seen at sea Sept. 2, by the brig *Startled Fawn*.

A most brilliant auroral display is reported to have been seen in Canada Friday night.

Secretary BOUTWELL, it is said, will not return to Washington for two weeks.

Judge DAY, of Ottawa, has gone to Washington to examine into the boundary claims of the Hudson Bay Company.

Surgeon EDWIN M. STEIN has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for temporary duty, to make physical examinations of officers of the marine revenue service.

A planing mill in Philadelphia, belonging to DOERR SON & CO., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Several adjacent dwellings, the Market House and other buildings were damaged. Loss $40,000. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary, which fact, together with the scarcity of water, causes much alarm.

The foreman of stone-masons employed at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, named RICHARD CARTER, was shot at and killed yesterday, by JOSEPH SNYDER, a discharged workman. SNYDER has been arrested.

At South Pittsburg, Penn., Friday afternoon, in a saloon affray, BARNEY DUFFY was fatally stabbed by THOMAS SULLIVAN. The murderer escaped from the officers and is still at large.

A game of base ball has been played in Philadelphia between the Olympics and the Pythians, a colored club, which resulted in favor of the former. The game from its novelty, as it was the first played in that city between the two races, drew out a large crowd of spectators.

General CANBY will issue his election proclamation about the 15th inst. He is delayed by informal returns from one county. The State officers will be installed on the assembling of the Legislature.

The opinion of Attorney-General HOAR on the Virginia Test Oath question, the substance of which was given in the TIMES of yesterday, will be found in full in another column.

A fire at Painesville, Ohio, yesterday morning destroyed the factory of the Union Fence Company, entailing a loss of $30,000, upon which there was no insurance.

Wreckers are still at work on the ship *Ann Eliza*, beached on Smith's Island, near Fortress Munroe.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Commander JAMES S. THORNTON, of the *Kearsarge*, in which he reports his arrival at Tahiti, Society Islands. The Duke of EDINBURGH reached Tahiti, June 18, from New-Zealand, on the British ship *Galatea*. Visits were exchanged between Commander THORNTON and the Duke, in which the latter was received with the honors due his rank as a Captain in the Royal NAVY.

The proprietor and clerk of Bradley's Hotel, Portland, Me., last Friday night threw PATRICK MURRAY down two flights of stairs, fracturing his skull in such a manner as to cause his death. MURRAY had come from Halifax in search of his wife, and finding her at the hotel, in his endeavors to recover possession met his death. The assailants have been arrested.

Various telegrams were received yesterday in regard to the health of Senator FESSENDEN, all of which showed him to be in a most critical state. The latest dispatch says that he was somewhat better, but there is slight reason to hope that he will live.

The *Lilian*, a very fast ex-blockade runner, sailed from New-Orleans yesterday for Florida, but her destination is doubtful.

The hat factory of O'SULLIVAN BROTHERS, in Lawrence, Mass., was burned on Friday night. Loss $30,000; insurance light.

A fire broke out in SHEAFE's block, Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday morning, and before extinguished destroyed property owed by different firms to the amount of $8,000. The fire was caused by burglars, who had broken open the stores for the purpose of plunder.

The Buffalo Fire Department extended a brilliant reception last evening to the Northern Liberty Hose Company, of Philadelphia—who are on an excursion to that city.

SAMUEL FASS, fifty years of age, drowned himself in the canal at Manchester, N. H., Friday evening.

WILLIAM WITBECK, the Anti-Renter and a prominent participant in the late riot in Rensselaer County, this State, by which Deputy Sheriff GRIGGS lost his life, is at present suffering severely from the effects of the wound he received during the *melée*. Erysipelas has set in, and there is danger of a fatal result. Deputy Sheriff WITBECK, of Albany, is said to be improving.

The Ranken Knitting Company, of Troy, held a meeting Friday, and resolved to shut down their mill at Cohoes forthwith, on account of the scarcity of cotton. The Sandlake Mills have already stopped from the same cause, and it is said that most if not all the cotton mills in the vicinity will likewise suspend.

The ship laborers' strike in Quebec has ended. Large numbers of emigrants are arriving in that city.

The Great Western Oil Wells, Nos. 1 and 2, in Petrolia, Canada, took fire yesterday morning and destroyed, in oil, engine-houses, derricks and other machinery, property valued at $10,000.

The Democratic Union General Committee, at its meeting last evening, denounced the Tammany Party as a corrupt "faction," and declared that WILLIAM M. TWEED's election as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee would be disgusting to the party in this City, and damaging to the Democracy of the Nation.

The Common Council yesterday adopted resolutions of condolence with the family of the late FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE. To-day they will attend his funeral in a body.

The plate printers' strike, it appears, is at an end after six weeks of contestation. The National Bank Note Company has partially acceded to their workmen's "demands."

A number of lager beer brewers and retail dealers were arrested yesterday and held to bail, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for violating the Revenue laws in not putting stamps upon their beer barrels.

The Police, during the past week, made the following arrests: Saturday, Aug. 28, 267; Sunday, Aug. 29, 181; Monday, Aug. 30, 254; Tuesday, Aug. 31, 251; Wednesday, Sept. 1, 257; Thursday, Sept. 2, 221; Friday, Sept. 3, 217—total 1,648.

The argument in the case of JOHN FARRELL, the Bergen policeman, who is charged with having caused the death of FREDERICK LANE by clubbing him, was postponed until Tuesday next, when it will be heard on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Two boatmen were arrested yesterday for violation of the Quarantine laws in taking a portion of the crew from the bark *Eva*, detained at Quarantine on account of yellow fever on board.

Health and Breed.

Before a great trial of physical strength and training between picked representatives of our own and a kindred nation has passed from the recollection of the public, it may not be without advantage to consider the chief causes which tend either to the deterioration or improvement of health and breed. We are more favorably situated for arriving at the truth on this subject than ever we were before. The agencies which destroy health are now fairly understood, and science has taught us in a great measure how to guard against them. A man who begins life with a strong constitution has, generally speaking, only himself to blame if he does not attain a good old age. In fact, we every day see men deliberately accelerating their end by reckless indulgences, by overtaxing their powers, by neglecting the solemn warnings which nature almost invariably gives before she finally breaks down. Our physical frames only collapse when the strain applied to them is too severe and cruel to be withstood.

Are we careful enough in this country to keep up the "stamina" of our race? The sun is brighter, the skies bluer, the air more exhilarating than in England—but it is wonderful how children, for instance, thrive amid the fogs and rains peculiar to that country. Our climate excites the nervous sensibilities, and keeps most of us in a restless condition, urging us against ourselves, as it were, to go on doing more work, or to fly off in search of fresh amusement. But there is nothing in our climate which would be injurious to race and breed, if its occasional stress were mitigated by prudent habits. Late hours, want of rest, the distracting whirl of pleasure, the din and confusion which prevail even in the spots set aside for purposes of recreation—these conditions of life, although voluntarily assumed, are more pernicious than any extremes of weather. An eminent physician of this City is accustomed to declare that half his men-patients come to him *nicotined*—poisoned by the use of tobacco in some form or other. As for strong drinks, we presume that most people who habitually use them, do so in open defiance of the evil results which they are well aware accrue from the practice.

No laws can control the habits of a people, but it is quite within the power of local authorities to protect communities from the wholesale ravages of disease. In this respect we have undoubtedly made great advances of late years. Sanitary regulations may be willfully disregarded here and there, but our cities and large towns are much better kept than they were a few years ago. If people complain of "bad smells" in downtown streets, let them consider the amount of traffic which goes on, and the heat of the sun. In Paris or London a very hot day develops all kinds of nuisances such as a perfect conservancy ought to prevent. We are not so negligent of town sanitation as some people suppose. In the supply of water—which is to be classed among the very first means of preserving health—we are unsurpassed by any nation. As a rule, too, our streets are broader, our houses are better kept and better ventilated, and our mode of living, so far as diet is concerned, is more wholesome than in England. The use of vegetables and of salads instead of an unvarying diet of animal food is in our favor, and if our working classes do not "soak" in beer and gin from Saturday night till Monday morning, they are all the better for it. But what we gain by natural and other advantages may easily be lost by the reckless squandering of physical strength. The great attraction which some of our storekeepers now announce in their windows is, "Open all night." It is typical of our modern life. We would command the sun to stand still if we could; and abolish the old-fashioned and absurd custom of going to bed.

There has been a pamphlet written recently to prove that the growth of great cities tends to deteriorate race. What the author's remedy may be we have not ascertained. Would he have us all go back to the woods, or camp out on the prairies? If he is right in his theories, it is unfortunate for us, because we cannot help ourselves. The children die fast in cities. Well, there are some inquirers who are perfectly satisfied with that dispensation. "Is it not best," asks one, "that these children should die? Is it well that unhealthy lives should be saved to propagate a yet unhealthier offspring?" Here, again, we are left to construct a remedy for ourselves. Is it to be infanticide? Are we to appoint public officers for weeding out sickly infants, and for disposing of them by cremation? It is rather late in the history of the world for a remedy so "heroic." The plain and sensible course is to rear children with all the care and attention that may be necessary, but to give them the advantage of pure air so far as may be practicable. The want of the age everywhere is proper homes for the poor. Take the children from close rooms where they lie huddled together with grown-up brothers and sisters, and let them have a chance of sleeping in an atmosphere not vitiated by its passage through dozens of lungs. This would be at once a wiser and a more effectual measure than the Greeks and Romans adopted in reference to children, and to which some or our "great thinkers" advise us to revert.

The parks and other open spaces which we can boast of in New-York are boons of inestimable importance to the whole community. No one can judge how many times they have saved the town from sickness. Every attempt to build on them must be discouraged—and by-and-by attempts will be made. When land is worth its weight in gold, people who *can* seize it will do so, without regard to public health. Good air, good food, regular work and regular exercise—these are the simple laws which govern race and breed. English statistics show that in districts where the people are well fed and not overworked the mortality is very low. It is the same everywhere; and we shall all do well to fix our attention on these facts, rather than to attribute to climate evils which we wantonly bring upon ourselves.

What has been done for the amusement and recreation of the people? That question opens up too wide a subject for discussion to-day. But it will well repay us to recur to it at an early opportunity.

State and City.

New-York City, in the matter of taxation, is surely between the upper and nether millstone. With all the leeching and cupping it undergoes, the body corporate will never be, at this rate, too plethoric. Between a State, with its inflated valuation of civic property, bleeding it externally, and a corporation, never over-scrupulous, bleeding it internally, it is kept pretty well drained of surplus vitality. Up to this time the City has been paying just about *one-half* the entire State tax—a result chargeable to local assessors of property situated in other parts of the State who unfairly keep down their official estimates of its value.

We understand that the Citizens' Association appeared last Tuesday before the State Board of Equalization, at Albany, in order to obtain a reduction of the tax imposed upon the City for State purposes. We incline to think that the Association is perfectly correct in its position that, as a matter of fact, the City does not contain a dollar more than *one-third* of the property of the State. If that position be true, we ought to pay, of course, only *one-third* of the State tax. We trust that the members of the Board of Equalization will give due weight to the arguments presented to them in behalf of the City on Tuesday. Putting the total valuation of the property in the State at nineteen hundred millions, that of New-York City would be over-estimated at eight hundred millions. The State Board has nothing to fear from any quarter by rendering substantial justice to the City; it should remember the rule which RICHELIEU gave to his intendants and tax-gatherers, "never to pluck the goose so close as to make it squeak."

It is very doubtful which is the greater nuisance to the inhabitants of this City—a street well and smoothly paved, or a street left full of deep ruts and holes. The latter may be an inconvenience, but the former is actually dangerous to life—for no sooner is a street put into good condition than it is used as another Harlem-lane, or turned into an exercise ground for the benefit of all the stable-keepers in the neighborhood. When Fifth-avenue is reopened for traffic it will probably be quite useless to the public. Owners of "fast trotters" will take possession of it. It is so at present with East Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. The inhabitants dare not trust their children outside their doors without protection. The owners of stables send their horses out to be exercised in it from morning till night, and fast trotters drive away the legitimate traffic. Is such an evil as this entirely beyond reach of the Police? Are the householders of this City entitled to no protection whatever at the hands of the authorities?

ENGLAND.

Spiritualism—Curious Movements in the Press—Improvement in the Provincial Papers—A New Enterprise—The High and Low Church Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

The leading journal a few days ago contained a letter from an English barrister in Spain, giving an account of his very narrow escape from a superstitious mob of people who had taken it into their heads that he was engaged in stealing children, who were to be killed so that their fat could be used to grease the telegraph wires, without which process the messages could not be expected to pass smoothly over them. It is a new form of an old superstition, and it is clear that the Spanish peasantry in remote districts are not up in the science of magnetism. Enlightened Englishmen thanked God that there was no such ignorance and superstition in this country—forgetting at the moment the poor Frenchman murdered here two years ago by a mob, because he was accused of witchcraft. But the *Times* next day in a leader rebuked this phase of Phariseeism, by pointing to the fact that scores of educated men in the highest positions—some, it might have said, on its own staff—believe in what is called spirit manifestations. Even a knowledge of physics, electricity, and magnetism are no protection against hallucinations of this kind—witness such men as Professor DE MORGAN, Professor HARE, Mr. WALLACE, the naturalist, Mr. VARLEY, the electrician, &c., &c. But the *Times'* leader was a palpable hit at the author of its letter from Spain and the victim of Spanish superstition; for it was written by Mr. JENCKIN, whom I have formerly quoted as authority for some of the most astounding of the manifestations. Mr. JENCKIN is not only a sharp lawyer, but a man of science, and quite able to take his part against the *Times'* leader writers. He has given his evidence before the Committee of the Dialectical Society, as have several of the hardest headed and most thoroughgoing scientific men of the metropolis. And now we have a writer in the *Times* asking, if these marvels are true, why they are not submitted to competent scientific men to examine and judge of them. To my knowledge, the English spiritualists have been for years trying to induce such men as FARADAY was and TYNDALL is to examine the subject; but they have treated it with lofty scorn. Then there is a difficulty about the matter which cannot be got over. The moment any scientific man examines the facts, and admits that he is convinced of their verity, he becomes incompetent—he is declared to be a knave, a fool or a madman, and, in any case, unworthy of belief. The fact that a man of science consents to examine the matter at all half destroys his reputation; let him avow his belief in what he sees and it is gone altogether. One can hardly wonder that they let it alone, or make their investigations, like Nicodemus, private and confidential. If the entire British Association were as thoroughly convinced of the reality of the phenomena called spiritual as some of its choicest members are, and should publicly avow its belief, it would be set down as a society of maniacs and noodles. But there is no likelihood of such a calamity. Nine men of science out of ten are so strongly committed to theories inconsistent with such facts, that there is not the least danger of their wasting a moment of their valuable time on the subject.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL PRESS.

There are some curious movements in the public Press. The London dailies are said not to be doing as well as heretofore. The threepenny *News* some time ago came down to a penny, and now the *Pall Mall* has followed its example. *Bell's Life* is now published at a penny on Wednesday and twopence on Saturday. The *Dispatch*, an old sixpenny weekly, has come down to twopence. I asked one of the railway newsmen about it, and he thinks it was the *Echo* that did it. The *Echo* gives eight fair pages of very good paper and all the news for a halfpenny—one cent, if you can remember any such fraction of currency. We are promised halfpenny stamps, as soon as the Post Office can prepare them, to carry newspapers of any weight. The Provincial Press, as it is called—the newspapers of Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh—are notably improving in character and circulation. The telegraph gives the same news to all, and at the same moment, so that the metropolis has no advantage except in its Parliamentary reports, which are at times a dead weight hard to carry. A daily paper in Glasgow or Edinburgh has its private wire over some telegraph lines, and keeps a London editor and staff of reporters, who are consulted with and directed by the editor-in-chief 500 miles away, as if in the next room, through a speaking tube. I do not see how the Government ownership and monopoly of telegraphs can be consistent with this arrangement; nor, on the other hand, how the Government can prevent a man from extending his establishment from Edinburgh to London, if he can find the means to do so They might as well cut off the private wires from merchants' houses to their counting-rooms, and insist on transmitting orders to clerks or cooks in either direction. Or if a man chooses to snub his wife, or a woman to Candle her husband by a series of electric shocks, is it any Government's business? One Member of Parliament wished to provide that all the dispatches should be immediately burnt to keep them out of the hands of prying Pollakys. It was replied that these messages might be of the highest importance as legal testimony in commercial transactions, and must be carefully kept.

The newest Press enterprise is quite remarkable—no less than the establishment of a first-class pictorial weekly, devoted in part to the illustration of industry, in Birmingham. It starts with plenty of capital, a good staff and every prospect of success. The people of the Black Country, if not great readers, are very fond of pictures. As far as I can judge, it is the fate of all illustrated papers to be much looked at and little read. Ten persons look at the engravings in the *Illustrated News* or *Punch* where one reads their matter.

THE HIGH AND LOW CHURCH PARTIES.

There seems to be a curious parallelism between the movements of the High and Low Church parties in England and America. The last Low Church movement here has been the forbidding of the most eloquent High Church clergyman in England, Rev. Mr. LIDDELL, to preach in the Exeter Cathedral before the British Association. This proceeding of the Dean of Exeter is what the English call a very "nasty" one, and will greatly intensify the existing bitterness. The Ritualists also "call to mind" the fact that the Dean of Westminster, who is now profuse of money and sympathy for Mr. VOYSEY, who is being prosecuted for heresy in the Diocese of York, gave neither to Mr. MACONOCHIE when he was mulcted in heavy costs as the price of knowing the opinion of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, as to the proper time of lighting his candles, and when he ought kneel to say his prayers. Can a house so divided against itself stand when the State shorings are knocked from under it, as they surely will be? The difficulties may perhaps be formally postponed as in America; but the money motive once out of the way, can they be compromised? It is asserted, and not denied, that a large party in the House of Lords, led by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, is determined to get rid of the Ritualists at the earliest possible moment, by making it impossible for them to stay in the Church. And what say the Ritualists to that? In the language of St. Paul, they say, "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." And it seems very certain to me that the Anglican Church could not do a more dangerous thing. In such a case disestablishment would be her lightest calamity.

MONADNOCK.

STAGE NOTES.

Promise of the Present Week.

With the week that has just terminated the Summer season and its attendant dullness has come to a close. The Fall representations will be commenced to-morrow at almost all the theatres. Some new plays will be brought out, a very old drama will be revived, and many familiar faces will look down upon friendly audiences from behind the brightened footlights. Changes of programme await the playgoer on all sides. Perhaps the most interesting will be made at Niblo's, where Mr. BOUCICAULT's play of "Formosa" will be enacted for the first time in this country. The Press comments that contributed in so great a measure to the success, in Europe, of "Patrie," were hardly more numerous (though growing out of less worthy reasons) than those which, we learn, are assuring the prosperity of the fresher work in London. But the controversy over its merits here is not likely to be as warm as protracted. The frequenter of local playhouses will be afforded as good a chance of passing judgment upon them as can be guaranteed by a pretty strong cast and a new stage costume. The parts have been assigned to Miss KATE NEWTON, Miss ANNIE LONSDALE, Miss ISABELLE FREEMAN, Mrs. SHERRETT, Miss ADA HARLAND, and Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., HARRY PEARSON, A. FITZGERALD and C. H. MORTON. Scenery and dresses are new.—While the latest English piece is being enacted at Niblo's, one of the oldest of American works is to be given at the Olympic. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is at least as harmless a spectacle as "Hickory Dickory Dock," will be represented there until further notice. The original drama, we learn, has been rewritten, but the story and the characters of course will be recognized, with what result to-morrow will show at once. That a perfect reliance is placed upon the abiding attractiveness of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is indicated by the announcement that scenic illustrations from the brush of Mr. HAYES, manager of the house and a most accomplished artist, have been prepared for its production; and also that an efficient company has been man, J. K. Mortimer, G. L. Fox, J. B. Studsecured to interpret it. Messrs. ASA CUSHLEY and C. K. FOX, and Mmes. G. C. HOWARD, IDA VERKON and J. T. HINDS, are the players. Mr. CUSHMAN will be *Uncle Tom*, Mr. FOX *Deacon Perry*, Mr. MORTIMER *George Harris*, and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD *Topsy*.—At the Fifth-avenue Theatre the new drama of "Dreams" will have a share of attention simultaneously with the entertainments offered at other places. "Dreams," if we mistake not, is a late version, partially done by BOUCICAULT, of a two-act drama entitled "Lady Clara," written by Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, and played with passable success in Liverpool. The full company of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, that is to say, Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, J. LEWIS, J. B. POLK, GEORGE CLARKE, GEORGE HOLLAND and W. DAVIDGE, with Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. G. N. GILBERT, and Miss AGNES ETHEL, coöperate in the performance.—At the remaining houses, in the early part of the week at least, no notable event will occur. Mr. JEFFERSON continues at Booth's, Mr. OWENS at Wallack's, Miss WESTERN is at the Grand Opera House. The Fall season at the Bowery will be inaugurated with the first representation of the "Scottish Chiefs," a fresh drama.—The musical season we note will be grandly commenced on Saturday, when Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing in "The Puritan's Daughter" at the Theatre Francais. BALFE's opera has never been sung in this country, and is now likely to be heard to advantage, thanks to a strong cast and a stage attire of rare beauty. The characters are assigned as follows: *Mary Wolfe, the Puritan's Daughter*, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA; *Jessie*, Miss FANNIE STOCKTON; *Charles II.*, Mr. J. HILL; *John Wilmot*, Mr. W. CASTLE; *Clifford*, Mr. ALBERT LAURENCE; *Colonel Wolfe*, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL; *Ephraim Flestwood*, Mr. M. DE SOLLA. Mr. CARL ROSA will conduct.—Following the English opera nights, the regular entertainments at Wallack's Theatre, (where Miss LOUISA MOORE will be a prominent member of the troupe,) and the performances of Miss KATE BATEMAN at Booth's, will maintain the brilliancy of City theatricals.

The Habits of Singers—The True Source of Melody a Pot of Beer.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received a letter from a correspondent stating that from his long acquaintance with artists, native and foreign, he can testify as to their moderation, both in eating and drinking, while preparing for, or in the performance of, their duties. They dine early on the day they sing, they take as little as possible, and they receive very few visitors before they have to sing. "But then the suppers are something to see—their appetites are awful after the evening's excitement. As a general rule they take little or nothing between the acts, but some of them require stringent stimulants, if not strong ones. MALIBRAN never sang better than when she had drank at least a pot of porter out of the pewter pot. The more difficult the music the larger the quantity; and the odd anecdote related of her by BUNN, the Drury Lane Theatre lessee, that she could never delineate the thirst of the desert scene in BALFE's 'Maid of Artois,' except she had a quart of porter concealed behind the sand mound, is quite authentic. GRISI drank always bottles of Dublin stout between the acts, and if she had to sing a stormy character the dose was strengthened. French singers prefer *eau sucrée*; the Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. The Germans are described in the Vienna papers pretty correctly. The Italians like eggs beat up simply or with wine. The continental singers are certainly more cooked and substantial than the English in their dietary accommodate, many native artists with whom years have been passed in health and vitiated in style by singing at our public dinners."

INCIDENTALS.

The Secretary of State of Indiana on Thursday transmitted to Secretary FISH a certified copy of the joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of that State, accepting and ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Governor BAKER did not join in the certificate.

General WALTER Q. GRESHAM has accepted his appointment as Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. He was appointed by the President without solicitation on his part.

The Knoxville *Whig* admits that Senator BROWNLOW is feeble, but it tells General STOKES that he is not in his dotage; moreover, that "he is not deaf, he is not in the hands of others, he indited every letter of his that has been published during the canvass, and some that were written to Stokes man that have not been published."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE is given to extravagant flights of fancy in her letters to another San Francisco paper. Upon which the Detroit *Tribune* suggests that if such a fault exists, the *Bulletin* must not forget that Ritchies have wings.

The Richmond *State Journal* says that Governor WELLS will resign as soon as the proclamation of General CANBY, announcing the result of the election in Virginia, is issued, and that Colonel WALKER will then be installed.

Professor GEORGE W. GREENE is to deliver a course of lectures upon "American History" before the Peabody Institute at Baltimore.

General FRANK P. BLAIR was in St. Joseph, Mo., on Tuesday last. The *Herald* of that city says that, having been appointed agent of a life insurance company for the Territory of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, he was on his way to that point.

The Providence *Journal* (Senator ANTHONY) expresses the opinion that ANDREW JOHNSON in the Senate would make more trouble for his friends than for his enemies.

The Worcester *Spy* announces for itself that it must "have the eye of Argus," and that it is "honorable if it do but look to the welfare of the Commonwealth." It might not be dishonorable if the *Spy* did but remember that fair play is a jewel, and when it availed itself of the fruits of much time and labor on the part of others, gave that credit which is due. For the little time occupied in this the Commonwealth might safely be trusted to look out for itself.

Chief Justice CHASE and daughter were in Boston on Thursday night, after having spent a few days with FRANKLIN HAVEN, at Beverly Shore. The *Traveller* says that Mr. CHASE is in high health, and as apparently indifferent now to all merely political questions as a Chief Justice could well be; speaking of himself goodhumoredly, as entirely out of politics, and out of everybody's way who has any political aspirations.

The Maine Republican State Committee had a meeting in Portland on Thursday, Speaker BLAINE being present, and a comparison of notes and final summing up, the *Press* says, gave an unexpectedly gratifying result.

There were serious apprehensions that the Republican County Convention, which was held in Cincinnati on Thursday, would not prove equal to the occasion, but the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that it proved to be harmonious, and that all who take an interest in the party and are sincerely desirous of reform, will cordially, and even enthusiastically, indorse its action. The Legislative ticket, which was the work of chief importance, is an extraordinary strong one, and is pledged to reform.

The St. Louis *Republican* suggests the abandonment, for the present, of the National Capital Convention movement, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the undertaking to arouse antagonism by localizing the agitation at St. Louis. It expresses itself unwilling that at the very threshold of the movement St. Louis should be made to bear the whole brunt of the hostility excited against the scheme in the East.

Twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-eight immigrants arrived at Toronto from April 1 to Aug. 31. Of these only 7,134 remained in Canada, the others coming to the United States.

San Francisco is at last weary. When the Pacific Railroad opened, a flood-tide of Eastern notables set in. For a long time there was a particular demonstrativeness manifested by the citizens, and they rushed frantically about, in their exuberant enthusiasm seeking to make heroes of all who came. But now, as we are assured by the *Bulletin*, while everybody is welcomed, and there will be no lack of hospitality, the people have found out that they cannot keep up to that high pressure put on socially, convivially, and rather exhaustively at first. Even an earthquake would create only a temporary excitement among them.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* makes merry at the expense of the "owls of sciences" who "hooted about the trichina spiralis" at Salem, and especially at the announcement that all meats and vegetables should be cooked. "Must we stew our cucumbers?" the *Sentinel* asks, "roast our water-melons, bake and fricassee our radishes, or else go without all these good things? Others," it says, "may do as they will, but as for the *Sentinel*, it will take its berries and melons and lettuce raw, and take the risk of trichinæ."

Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY has published a letter announcing his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for Governor of Minnesota, and saying that he has been assured by many who opposed him last year that his nomination would prove the most effectual means of healing the dissention in the Republican party.

It is proposed to form a joint-stock company in Montreal to raise $400,000 for the purpose of better equipping the Grand Trunk Railway.

The latest announcement respecting the health of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was sent out on the 30th ult., and declared that for the preceding few days he had been very feeble and suffered much. He cannot walk without crutches.

Singular Discovery in the Bay of Bengal.

Among the vessels lost in the memorable cyclone that swept over the Bay of Bengal in 1867, were the steamer *Thunder* and the ship *Morayshire*. Search was professed to be made for these and other missing vessels among the Sconderbuns, but no trace of them was discovered, and it was taken for granted that both had gone down at sea. The other day a party of fishermen, driven for shelter into an out-of-the-way creek some four miles inland, stumbled upon the hull of a ship, which proved to be the *Morayshire*, and further in found a large steamer with masts and funnels still standing, which answered to the description of the *Thunder*. The steamer had £165,000 on board, which is doubtless yet in her bullion hold. Painful speculations are, of course, called up as to the fate of her crew and passengers. What that fate was, may never be discovered. It is conjectured that they could not have lived long, even if they survived the cyclone, as the place is malarious in the extreme, and infested with tigers. What is, perhaps, the strangest, is that these vessels have been lying here two years within a few miles of the mouth of the Hoogly.

The Festival of Juggernauth.

It would seem from the following statement, taken from the *Friend of India*, that this bloody carnival is gradually yielding to some civilizing influences, and that the people of India do not find so much fun in being run over by a great car and ground to pieces under its wheels.

The Jaggannath Festival at Serampore closed on the 19th inst., after a pitiable fashion. The two great cars still stand on the roadside, half in the ditch, because the people will not pull them back to their places. In spite of the numbers hired to pull and to applaud, the cars were moved, on the first occasion, only half the usual distance, and there they lie in the mud, with the idols on them and flags flying. As usual, the Brahmins applied to the authorities to order the people to pull, but, of course, in vain. The common necessity were heard to reply to the miserable creatures who from the car urged them to pull: "It is all very well, but come and give a hand yourselves." The crowd, of which a rough census was taken, was never more than 75,000 at the highest, and rarely exceeded 35,000—a third of what it used to be. For one man there were fifty women and children. *The spectacle* presented by the cars and idols on the Trunk Road outside of Serampore may be regarded as *typical of the state of idolatry at least in and near the great cities—tottering but still defiant, with no enthusiasm and little faith.*"

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Dedication of the Bellows' Monument in Salem.

Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD delivered an eloquent address at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument in Salem, N. Y., on Friday. Seven years before on that very day the young men of the vicinity had left for the front, as members of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment. The orator said:

Seven years have come and gone since that September day of muster—years of battle, sorrowful, yet glorious—years of peace, welcome and beautiful. And now in the fruitful Autumn time, when earth and sky are rich with the fullness of the harvest days, you, their living survivors and neighbors, come to this silent hamlet of the dead. Beneath us are the ashes of our heroes, whom your pious care sought on the far fields where they fell, and tenderly brought back to sleep within sight of the old homes and among the hills which in life they knew and loved so well. We have come to tell them our debt and gratitude, and with simple ceremonial of prayer and hymn to dedicate this monument to the memory of them, our brothers, who fell for freedom and the flag. We know that with very tender love our God will keep this sacred dust until in the resurrection morn our soldiers shall rise to the last reveille. May He with equal love keep the dear land and Government for which these men so joyously gave life and all that made life precious. May He with still tenderer love and more faithful watching keep the truths of liberty and equal justice to all men, which this land bears in its sacred holding, as the ark once bore the tables of the law. For these grand truths were born of infinite love and wisdom. They are well worth even the terrible price at which they have been preserved to us, and to secure them Governments alone have their just creation and useful existence among men. * * * Soldiers, these your comrades bore no sounding titles, and no star blazoned their manly worth. But they and you fought the good fight of loyalty well, and did the best that man can do, and all that the Father above asks of any; they did their duty. Citizens, as you recall with gratitude the final victory which kept our nation one, and speak with loving praise the names of the great leaders whose wisdom and valor guided our armies to that victory, I bid you never to forget the patient endurance and sublime courage of the private soldiers, which alone sustained those leaders and made that victory possible. These men left home, and wives and little ones, as dear to them as yours are this day to you, that they might save your land and theirs. They were the soldier's line, and folded the rough gray blankets round them; they outwatched the stars on the lone picket line, and bivouacked under the pitiless storm; they toiled on the march and wasted in the hospital; they stormed the deadly rifle pits, and died on the field and in prison

RESORTS IN VIRGINIA.

Alleghany Springs—How to Reach Them from North and South—The Wonders of the Water—The Mountain Scenery—Puncheon Run Falls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, Montgomery County, Va., Friday, Aug. 27, 1869.

"The Mountains of Virginia" is a vague term in the popular geography of the State. Wherever is found a sulphur spring bubbling from a foot hill, or not even within the skirmish line of our great mountain ridges, we have advertised in the newspapers a "mountain resort," as if this elevation of figure could catch and cheat the imagination of the heat-hardened inhabitants of the lowland. But the writer is now quite well satisfied that he is really in the Mountains of Virginia, at the very heart of them, situated as he is now on the Roanoke River, in the County of Montgomery, at the eastern foot of the Alleghany Mountains—the most elevated region between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. Here he reposes (for writing is scarcely a labor in such surroundings) in the midst of the numerous and lofty "spurs" of the king of mountains—the hotel of the Alleghany Springs and its picturesque ranges of cottages occupying smooth and undulating hills which descend to a lawn extending to the banks of the tuneful and trout-inhabited stream that flows far away into the sounds of North Carolina. And yet this place, apparently so remote and intricate, is within three miles of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is accessible by continuous railroad travel from the four points of the compass, and invites its visitors from every city of the Union, not only to see its abounding scenery, but to drink of a water which we shall presently describe as unequaled in any of the cunning of nature's pharmacy. By the rapid motion of the steam car, the valetudinarian of Boston, escaping from the dark and dense rheumatism-and-consumption-provoking fogs of the North, and the invalid of New-Orleans, fleeing from the malaria of the Mississippi swamp, may, (starting at the same time,) in seventy hours, find themselves sociably seated side by side at the foot of the great Apalachian chain of mountains, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the level of their homes, breathing an air more salubrious and bracing than that of Montpelier, and able to shake hands literally across the line of 36° 30′, that being the exact latitude of the springs.

The Alleghany Springs is about the extreme of the southern tier of Virginia watering places, scattered along the route of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. The water is *sui generis*, peculiar, and the most elaborate mineral water in the world, containing nearly thirty elements, many of them possessing active medical properties. Sulphur water is cheap in Virginia; we have all quantities and varieties: white, red, yellow, salt, cold, &c. The Alleghany water, which is of comparatively recent discovery, is most remarkable for the active salts of lime and magnesia; but an analysis, which lies before me, (most skillfully made in a Northern laboratory,) shows that it exceeds in the number and variety of its elements the famous waters of both the Bedford Springs in Pennsylvania and the Congress Spring at Saratoga. Of metals, (which, with the exception of iron, are scarcely ever found in the mineral waters of Virginia,) there are no less than seven; of the alkalies, three; of the earths, six; and of acids, the same number—in intimate chemical combination, many of them forming salts of known medicinal virtues. Indeed, it is not a curious reasoning, but one drawn strictly from analogy, that Nature, which never does anything in vain, and which, no doubt, has a design in its pharmacy, as in its other workshops, has, in elaborating a compound containing so many elements, many of them known to possess active medical properties, furnished a potent remedial agent for the uses of afflicted and unhealthy man. Experience has already taught the uses of the water for those commonest afflictions of human flesh, the diseases of the stomach and liver, and it is already famous for its specific conquest, its "sovereign cure" of that Protean monster, dyspepsia—our "American disease." But it is yet only in the infancy of its fame; there are other encouraging inferences as to its therapeutic qualities, which, not being medically learned, the writer does not venture to describe, satisfied to name the crowning glory of the water, as he has experienced it in his own flesh—its specific tonic action upon the various organs concerned in the vital function of digestion.

The country around here is a succession of wild, strange pictures; and the astonished amphitheatre of the mountains looks down upon the illuminated ball-room and scenes transported from city life. A description of this mountain scenery would be but to repeat parts of former letters; and not any of it would be attempted here but for the recent discovery, in this wild neighborhood, of a wonder, which some enthusiastic explorers have already ranked with the grandest and most curious sights of this continent. The report of a gentleman, fishing for trout up one of the branches of the Roanoke, that, attracted by a mysterious sound, he had penetrated into a fissure of the mountains, so deep and so intricate with foliage as to shut him out from a view of the very outlines whence he had descended, and that he had there seen a fall of water unbroken for 2,000 feet, induced the writer, on the alert for wonders in this *terra incognita* of Virginia, to attempt the exploration of Puncheon Run Falls.

I was informed that this *seventh* wonder of Virginia was only eight miles from the Springs, but was significantly advised by my guide to prepare for a difficult journey. A portion of it was easy enough and delightful: that by the banks of the Roanoke, its brilliant waters here and there arched over by the foliage, anon appearing in a clearing, again winding around a mountain, that at places curved far into the plain, and through the vistas, stretching along the sides of which we could see an uptossed sea of ridges breaking the horizon and lost in the distance. The difficulties of the journey commence when we lose this scene, and turning from the main road, enter the dark, solemn forest, matted with undergrowth. Crossing the stream, now broad and shallow, we make, by a rotten and uncertain path, up which we are compelled to lead our horses, an ascent of a mile and a half, each stage of it unrolling a new breadth of the panoramic scene. For half a mile on this elevated ridge we gallop along, high in the blue ether and drunken with it, clouds of snowy white over us and the birds of the mountain in their majestic flight. At the cabin of a mountaineer we dismount, and crossing a half-scratched field of withered corn, we are within a quarter of a mile of the Falls, and on the edge of the ravine, or wooded fissure, which we are to descend.

The curtains of foliage are dense and jealous, for we have scrambled four-fifths of the way down before we get the slightest view of the Falls. Meanwhile a strange sound has plagued our curiosity, a low, complaining sound tortured by the winds. The first view of the Falls is a disappointment; we see only a short section of the falling water and easily imagine one of those common succession of cascades that can be seen on any mountain side. But arrived at the narrow bottom, and after some shiftings of position, the scene holds us entranced, for we see the whole length of the falling water—fully two thousand feet—now a firm plait of currents, then raveled into separate silver strands, again gathered and knotted into white cascades, a whole lash of silver cords unequaled and knotted, that has mangled and cut to the rock the mountain side. The fall of the water being at an angle slightly removed from the perpendicular, and the channel being broken and vexed by jutting rock and dead timber, the effect is to preserve the continuity of the water, and thus to secure an unequaled picturesqueness to the scene. The body of the water is not lost at any stage of the terrific descent; it is divided out here and there by the little islands which stud the channel; now it writhes on a cape that has pierced its side; again its divided currents meet a moment in foamy combat before they leap in deadly locked embrace from the edge of rock where they have struggled; yet again another strand flutters free and joyous, and throws handfuls of silver water into the air; but at no place is the fall lost in mist, or the currents frayed out until they have reached the immense deep bowl in which the water is rocked to rest, and splashes out in feastful music into the smaller bowls below.

The volume of water is not large, only that of a stream, twelve or fifteen feet wide, before it commences the descent—the awful leap down the jagged precipice. But the effect of the scene, which in wildness and picturesqueness the writer does certainly consider as ranking with the most remarkable in America, is in the various and peculiar appearances of the water, as described, and in the unique surroundings. The solitude is intense. You are deep down in a narrow fissure, as it were in the bowels of the earth, contained closely by walls of shrub-covered rock, a patch of sky over head, and no sound to break the silence save that unceasing, unchanging and eternal of falling waters. Not an insect disturbs the forest; there is no living thing here; and the great rocks thatched with black mosses as brilliant as velvet, and as soft, might be imagined the august, vacated seats of supernatural beings. An old mountaineer remarked to us that of deer, bear and other wild animals hunted in that vicinity, none had ever been known to attempt the crossing at the foot of Puncheon Run Falls, so wild and violent is the chasm. That no circumstance of romance might be wanting to the scene, our guide pointed to the opposite side of the mountain or jagged precipice, where about half way down was perched an arrangement of stones, covered with mosses, which, at a distance, appeared as a single huge boulder, but which we were informed was a house contrived of loose rock, within which about a hundred deserters from the Confederate Army harbored during the late war, baffling pursuit by the ingenuity of their refuge, and defying capture by the narrow approach to their stronghold. Slowly we went, or rather climbed, back the blind path up the mountain side; our rustic friend, the mountaineer, wondering at our passionate exclamations of interest in a scene where water simply "ran down hill," and in which he could see "nothin' kewrus." DRALLOPAE.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

The Journey from New-York to the Lake—The Beauty of the Scenery—The Connecticut River Valley—Scenes on the Way.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Vt. Friday, Sept. 3, 1869.

Were it not for the cold this would be a delightful time to visit this favored spot. But as it is the air is a trifle too bracing and the almost irresistible tendency is to sit as close to the cheerful wood fire as possible. I am told that the cold season has come unusually early this year, fires having been found comfortable, if not absolutely necessary, ever since the 1st of August.

Probably most every one has heard of the Connecticut River Valley; but few I suspect have fully realized the beauty and variety of its scenery. Leaving New-York on the New-Haven boat at 3 in the afternoon, you reach New-Haven, after a delightful sail up the Sound, at about 8 in the evening. There a train stands in waiting ready to start for Springfield on the arrival of the boat. Not every one is so favored as was your correspondent in his traveling companions. The car in which I seated myself at New-Haven, rapidly filled up with Irish laborers, who were on their way from New-York, to labor on the new air line road, between Middletown and New-Haven. Those who have listened with pleasure to DAN BRYANT or BARNEY WILLIAMS, in their impersonations of Irish character, would have been delighted with the genuine Irish wit, served up *au naturel*, the humorous, though not always strictly religious, dialogues, the ready repartees and good-natured personal hits with which the company in our car were favored by these sons of Erin. To many the stage representation of an Irish character seems always a mere caricature, but meet the Irish when they are together and are jolly, and you will see a reality far exceeding in humor the best actor's impersonation. But pardon the digression. You reach Springfield about 11 P. M., and here rest for the night. This prospect is far from disheartening when you anticipate a comfortable bed at night, and the waffles and maple syrup in the morning, for which epicures have declared the Massasoit House unequaled among hotels.

At precisely 8 A. M. the train moves out of the Springfield depot, along toword the beautiful valley. From Springfield to within thirty miles of Newport the railroad clings closely to the river's bank. The scenery at first is rather tame, but before noon wonderfully improves. Heavily wooded hills, high mountains, deep valleys and thick forests greet the eye constantly. Through every change there is still the Connecticut, called by the guide-book the "Rhine of New-England," spinning out its silver thread alongside of and below. And a wonderfully crooked thread it is, too. At one spot, called the Ox Bow Bend, one is reminded of the tortuous Pamunkey River in Virginia, where you look a mile behind you in order to see seven miles ahead. At Ox Bow Bend the river makes a circuit of about four miles and a half, while the neck of land between is only some thirty rods wide. On we go, now up a steep grade, now down one; now skirting the base of some pine-clad mountain, now through a valley with its rich broad meadows lying on either side, while on the right are seen the "cloud capped" summits of the White Mountain range—and ahead the majestic Green Mountains of Vermont. I think I am safe in calling this the "American Tyrol," for I know no other landscape bearing so strong a resemblance to portions of Tyrolese scenery.

This route passes through places of historic interest. Tales of Indian massacres and the bloody deeds of the American red men cluster thickly about many of these quiet villages in the Connecticut valley. Here, on a lofty hill were the headquarters of King PHILIP, the terror of the early settlers. Then comes South Deerfield, where Captain LATHROP's gallant band were murdered. Then Deerfield itself, which suffered more than any other of the New-England towns from the depredations of the savages. The Deerfield massacre and the battle of Bloody Brook are familiar to all schoolboys. Vernon, also, has its legends of Indian horrors. In the graveyard is a singular epitaph to the memory of a man who died from the effects of inoculation. I venture to insert a part of it here:

"Here lies, cut down like unripe fruit,
A son of Mr. Amos Tute.
* * * * * *
Behold the amazing alteration
Effected by inoculation;
The means empowered his life to save
Hurried him headlong to the grave."

Passing through Brattleboro, Windsor and Bellows Falls, all beautifully situated and forming pleasing objects for an artist's pencil, you come to White River Junction, where the train stops about twenty minutes, and you are enabled to get a good warm dinner. A stranger who sat on my right during the meal might deny the accuracy of my statement, but as he objected to everything that was placed before him, I think I may class him among those useless but unavoidable members of society termed "professional grumblers." From this point on the scenery is, if anything, wilder than before. The houses are scattered along, few and far between, and the people stop and gaze on the passing train as though it were the only link connecting them with the civilized world. At Hanover a crowd of students, whom we had been picking up at various points, left the train on which I came, for Dartmouth College, and their places were soon filled by a noisy troop of cattle-drovers, who played cards, shouted and wrangled in a manner highly edifying to the rest of the company.

On we rushed through Bradford, Newbury and St. Johnsbury, from which latter place come the celebrated Fairbanks' scales, until at Passumpsic we left the Connecticut, which had kept us company so long, and followed the windings of the Passumpsic. I don't mean exactly that we followed its course, for the stream is so exceedingly tortuous that the people around here think it takes a pretty sharp bird to fly in a straight line from one side to the other; but as we crossed it twenty-five times within five miles, it is fair to assume that we followed it pretty closely. At length, a beautiful little body of water called Crystal Lake comes in sight below us, and with brakes on we sought its level; and a few miles' ride brought us, at about 7 P. M., to the door of the Memphramagog House at Newport, Vt.

This ride through the country valley would be worth undertaking for its own sake. What if you do feel cramped, fatigued and stiff from your all day's journey. You do not notice it as you travel along. The lofty mountains and the villages nestled on their slopes; the different styles of houses, from the log cabin to the grand hotel; the deep and narrow valleys, the charming and almost matchless scenery, serve to keep your attention fixed and your thoughts free from *ennui*.

Newport, at the southern extremity of Lake Memphramagog—beautiful water—was formerly more celebrated for its smuggling facilities than for anything else. It is a thrifty, enterprising little place, and possesses every advantage of location. I shall have more to say about it in my next. The steamer's whistle calls me for a trip "down the Lake"—that is what sailing north is called—and I hope on my return to have more of interest to communicate. H. W. R.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Tragedy in Fairmount Park—The Foreman of the Stone Masons Shot by a Discharged Workman.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Sept. 4.

For the first time since the assumption by the authorities of Philadelphia of that portion of the city known as Fairmount Park, the crime of murder was committed this morning. At about 9:30 o'clock the sharp ring of a pistol-shot was heard reverberating among the trees on the pathway leading from the temporary bridge crossing the fore-bay, immediately connected with the northern reservoir to the upper Park, caused quite a commotion among the numerous workmen engaged in the construction of the engine-house, and in dressing the large slabs of stone which lay strewn all over that portion of the enclosure. On looking in the direction of the shot a large man, known to most of the men as JOSEPH SNYDER, was seen walking rapidly toward Coates-street, with a huge seven-barrel revolver in his right hand. Some of the employes ran to where SNYDER had come from, and found their foreman, RICHARD CARTER, lying on the ground. It was soon known that he had been shot, and that he was dying. An effort was made to arrest SNYDER, but he kept them all away from him by pointing the revolver at them. At this time Captain JOHN LYON, of the Park Guard, and Lieutenant JACOBY, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, who had heard the shot while sitting in their headquarters, came running in opposite directions. On being informed by the crowd that they were afraid to approach SNYDER, Captain LYON, followed by Lieutenant JACOBY and Park Guard PHY, went up to the murderer. LYON remarked, "JOE, what does this mean?" To which SNYDER replied, "I'll not be taken inside the Park," and at the same time raised his revolver, but LYON, quick as lightning, struck him in the mouth with his right fist and caught his right hand, in which he held the revolver, with his left. A tussle ensued, but by the time SNYDER reached the ground in consequence of the blow given him by Captain LYON, Lieutenant JACOBY and Guard PHY were on him. The murderer made desperate efforts to retain possession of the weapon, but Captain LYON succeeded in getting it away from him, not, however, before he had torn Captain LYON's left hand considerably with the hammer. He was then conquered easily and taken to the Park Guard Station, from where he was brought to Central Station, where he is at present confined. He was perfectly composed when captured, and on reaching the cell of the Central, he threw himself on a bench and refused to be seen by any body.

Captain LYON and Lieutenant JACOBY waited on Mayor FOX and informed him of the tragedy. The former had with him the revolver which he had taken from the murderer. It is what is known as a seven-barrel navy pistol, and, on examining it, it was found to still have two leads in the chamber. It will be delivered to the Coroner on the investigation to be commenced by him.

The particulars of the tragedy, as we have been able to glean them, seem to make it an almost unparalleled one of wilfulness and premeditation. It seems that Mr. CARTER, with a workman, was engaged in measuring some stone, preparatory to having it dressed; and that the deceased, immediately prior to the shot, had been down on his knees measuring a certain piece, and had just raised up, remarking to his comrade, "I guess that will do," when SNYDER discharged the revolver, the ball entering CARTER's body about one inch below the heart, and, passing across the body diagonally, came out of the right side of the back.

While the Police were paying attention to SNYDER the workmen ran to their foreman and carried him to the Park Guard Station, where he died in a few minutes. He was a married man, and resided on Coates-street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

As to the motive for the cruel deed very little is known, except that the prisoner has said since his arrest that he (the deceased) had done him wrong in not giving him work, and that he carried the revolver to kill him. It is also ascertained that SNYDER arrived in the Park pretty early this morning, and was very anxious to discover the whereabouts of CARTER, but the suspicion of no one was aroused by this fact, as it was known that he was an applicant for work. He was also seen standing at the spot from which he fired, but no revolver was seen in his hand until he had committed the murder. SNYDER had been employed by the Water Department as a mason, but during last Winter, when the work was light, he, in company with others, was discharged.

The friends of Mr. CARTER seem to think that this discharged party had conceived an idea that they had been removed without good cause, and having repeatedly applied for a job and been refused, they determined to punish Mr. CARTER. They are led to this belief, as about two weeks since the deceased was waylaid and badly beaten by a crowd of men, who remarked to him on leaving him that he had not seen the last of it yet.

A Sharp Trick by a Government Clerk.

From the Washington Chronicle, Sept. 3.

A clerk in one of the departments secured a promotion a few days since by a little trick which has probably not before been attempted. He had been in office for a couple of years, and failing to secure the coveted advance of salary, owing to the refusal of the chief clerk to recommend his promotion, two or three months since he engaged a room and board with the aforesaid chief. At the end of the month only a part of the bill was paid, and the result was the same at the end of the next month. An explanation was had, whereupon the clerk stated that his salary was too small, and until it was increased he saw no prospect of being able to liquidate his indebtedness. It was suddenly discovered that his services were more valuable to the Government than had been supposed, and a promotion has followed the discovery.

Mr. Seward's Visit to Mexico.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 25.

There is no foundation for the rumor that JUAREZ and his Cabinet will escort Mr. SEWARD from Acapulco to the City of Mexico. It has been arranged that the great statesman shall land at Manzanillo, and thence go to the capital in a stage or carriage provided for him by the Government, with an escort. There are a few barrancas or rough canyons which he will have to pass, a mile or two, on horseback or in a litter. The distance from Manzanillo to the capital is four hundred miles by the nearest road; but by adding another hundred miles he could see Guadalajara and Guanajuato, two of the largest cities of the country, and the latter long the most productive mining district of the world, but now eclipsed by Washoe and White Pine. The trip will probably be fully described, and will be one of the notable events of the year. The Mexicans regard SEWARD as a friend, and will receive him with high honor.

We translate the following from the *Opinion Nacional*, of the City of Mexico:

El Tempo, of San Francisco, Cal., states that, on inquiry having been made by the Mexican Consul of Mr. SEWARD as to whether he expected to pay a visit to Mexico, that gentleman replied that he would do so on his return from Alaska, to which place he intended to go at an early day. The honorable American diplomatist expects to visit Los Angelos and San Diego, and from thence proceed to Manzanillo, and so continue his journey to this capital. Our Consul offered to notify this Government in order that the necessary arrangements might be made for the reception of Mr. SEWARD within our country, in consideration of his high position and as a token of the gratitude of our people for the interest which he showed toward Mexico during the sad period of the French intervention. On our part, we will add that the State Department is in receipt of a telegram from Manzanillo, in which Señor GODOY conveys the intelligence of the proposed visit to our country of the honorable traveler; and as the Government, interpreting the national feeling, consider Mr. SEWARD the guest of the Republic, it has already given the necessary orders, so that during his stay he may be treated with all the distinction and civility which he merits. Gratitude is one of the first duties of a great and generous nation; and it is undeniable that the obligation of Mexico was never more binding than now, as regards the eminent statesman whose visit we are expecting.

The Ship Laborers' Riot in Quebec—Disgraceful Proceedings.

From the Montreal Witness.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Quebec was the scene of one of the most disgraceful exhibitions yesterday afternoon that it has been its lot to witness for years. The ship laborers, after driving by force all Mr. CLARKE's men from the ship *Colonist*, which they were engaged loading, tracked Mr. CLARKE in person through the streets, hooting and yelling like savages, until he was finally obliged to take refuge in a store on Mountain Hill. When the crowd, which at first numbered about 3,000, crowded too close on CLARKE, he drew his revolver, which he has been obliged to carry for weeks past, and told them he was prepared to defend himself to the last. The mob which, up to this moment, had shown the strongest desire to take his life, fell back at the sight of the firearms, and the plucky determination evinced by CLARKE has been generally applauded. He then entered the tailor's shop, amid a shower of stones picked off the street, which broke in the windows, smashing a large front pane, and riddling a number of others. The mob then increased in numbers rapidly, until Mountain Hill was completely blocked up. The news spread throughout the city like wildfire, and people flocked from all quarters to witness the result. The ramparts overlooking the street were crowded with spectators. The vacant field at the bend in the hill, the house-top windows, and every available inch of ground were occupied, and business generally was suspended. The Mayor, acting with Solicitor-General IRVINE, found it necessary to assemble the entire Police force, water as well as land; and about 4 o'clock the attitude of the mob becoming more menacing and dangerous, four companies of regulars were called out to assist the civil authorities in quelling the disturbance. One section of the rabble distributed themselves through Peter-street, walking up and down in bands of eight and ten, shouting, singing and assaulting peaceable citizens. A young man named EARLY, who was supposed to be a friend of CLARKE's, was knocked down by one of the gangs, kicked about the face and head, and would probably have lost his life had not a friend promptly interfered and obtained his removal to a ship-chandler's store. The tumult on the hill continued without interruption, till about 5 o'clock, when the military marched down the hill as far as Mr. LEE's door, when Mr. CLARKE was placed in charge of the Water Police and by them conveyed to his home in safety. Some of the mob followed him up the hill, hooting and yelling, but the majority dispersed toward their homes in Diamond Harbor, walking up two-and-two in procession.

The disgraceful issue of yesterday's proceedings is in a great measure attributable to a want of firmness on the part of the authorities, in not putting the laborers down when they first attempted to interfere with Mr. CLARKE in loading his vessels. Ten able, determined men could have easily put the rabble on Mountain Hill yesterday to rout, had the authorities only acted with a little quickness and decision. The merchants are to meet again to-day to see if a compromise can be effected between them and the laborers. Should such a compromise take place it will have the undoubted effect of making the Society more bold in their action and exacting in their demands. Peter-street to-day presents a beautiful appearance; the sidewalks are covered with the laborers, some leaning lazily against the wall, smoking their pipes, others sitting down talking. All labor is suspended. One firm here, it is said, have declared their determination to allow vessels consigned to them to go home half-loaded rather than be dictated to by a rabble.

A shipmaster says, in this morning's paper, that the crimps are hanging about his ship night and day, and watching every moment to slip on board. Even so late as this morning, two of them contrived to get into the forecastle at breakfast time. He went out with the second mate and ordered them ashore. After they landed from the quay, they threatened repeatedly to shoot the second mate.

The Falsely Alleged Cruelties at Camp Douglas.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 30.

A series of anonymous statements are circulating by the Southern Press, professing to give an account of certain alleged cruelties perpetrated by Federal officers, at Camp Douglas, in the Summer of 1864. They are a mere repetition of ancient scandals, the falsehood of which was satisfactorily exposed at the time. One relates to a Lieutenant FAROCION, who shot a poor boy who was mumbling bones out of a hardtack barrel. Another refers to the shooting of a North Carolina boy while he was building a fire. A third states how twelve hundred prisoners were compelled to stand twelve hours under a burning sun, while the guard amused themselves by firing into the mass, and shooting them down indiscriminately. No names are given in support of these dreadful assertions, with the exception of the said FAROCION.

We have taken the trouble to submit these printed rumors to Brigadier-General B. J. SWEET, who was then commandant of the post, and he states that no such person as Lieutenant FAROCION was ever in Camp Douglas. With regard to the charges made, General SWEET very properly declines to take any notice of them unless they are authenticated by the names of parties. The prison at Camp Douglas was open to the inspection of any person in 1864, and it does not need the authority of the former commandant to emphatically deny the anonymous charges referred to. No sane man can believe for a moment that any such atrocities were ever committed.

A Remarkable Will Case in Georgia.

From the Griffin (Ga.) Star, Aug. 31.

We learn that a suit involving the validity of the last will and testament of OLIVER MORSE, Esq., late of Monroe County, was tried last week before the Superior Court, involving some singular facts. More than thirty years ago Mr. MORSE was a merchant in Jones County, Ga., and failed in business, owing a considerable amount of money to merchants of Augusta, Savannah, Charleston and New-York. These debts have long since been barred by time. Mr. MORSE had his life insured for about $4,000, $2,000 of this sum in favor of his widow. By his last will he directs his executors to seek out these creditors, and distribute among them the bulk of these policies. His will was caveated by one of his heirs-at-law, on various grounds. His widow, notwithstanding she lost the policies by the will, insisted on its being established, and the executor, ALEX. M. SPEER, Esq., propounded the same for probate. The case was litigated with vigor on both sides, Hon. R. P. TRIPPE and Hon. A. M. SPEER represented the will, and Colonel JAS. S. PINCKARD and A. D. HAMMOND, Esq., the caveator. After a trial of nearly two days the will was set up by the jury.

Rarely are such cases of conscientiousness seen as were exhibited in this case—the testator bequeathing property to those who had no legal claim upon him, and his widow, ANNA MORSE, surrendering voluntarily a comfortable estate from love and respect to the wishes and memory of her husband.

At the time of his death Mr. MORSE was the Ordinary of Monroe County, and was greatly esteemed for his integrity and probity.

Harvard University—Meeting of the Board of Overseers.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 3.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday, commencing at 11 o'clock. Hon. J. H. CLIFFORD presided. A report in favor of the establishment of Professorships of Mathematics and Paleontology was submitted and accepted. The President of the University reported the action of the President and Fellows in recommending the following:

To establish a new Professorship of Theology to be called the Buzzey Professorship.

To establish a University Professorship of History.

The appointment of GEO. B. FISHER and CHAS. S. PIERCE as Academic Lecturers on Philosophy.

The appointment of Dr. GEORGE DERBY University Lecturer on Hygiene for one year.

The appointment of GEORGE DEXTER tutor in modern languages and history, with exemption from the rule requiring tutors to reside in a college building.

To change the title of the Parkham Professorship in the Divinity School to the Parkham Professorship of Theology.

A change of the regulations respecting the attendance of undergraduates upon public worship, requiring but one attendance on Church service on Sunday, except the parent desire that his son shall attend two services, and looking also to the abolition of a college chapel service on Sunday; the aim being to exempt the University from the suspicion of denominational bias.

The appointment of CHAS. CARROLL EVERETT as Buzzey Professor of Theology.

The appointment of JAMES MILLS PIERCE as Professor of Mathematics, and NATHANIEL S. SHALER as Professor of Paleontology.

All these recommendations were confirmed by vote of the Board except the eighth, which was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. WALKER, Colonel LYMAN and Mr. RUSSELL, and the second, which was referred to Messrs. PARKMAN, ELIOT and ADAMS. The several appointments for Professorships were referred to committees of the Board for consideration.

On the question of the confirmation of nominations for lectures on philosophy, a discussion was had which was opened by Hon. R. H. DANA, Jr., who objected to the character of the lecturers named as a whole, as being, with but one exception, upon what is called the progressive or rational side in those discussions of a philosophical character which border upon the domain of theology proper. He thought that the Roman Catholic, the Episcopalian and old Calvanistic mode of thought on these profound themes should also have a chance of getting expression in such a course, and he feared that the present corps of lecturers would be regarded by communities in other parts of the country as one-sided.

Hon. E. R. HOAR said that he failed to see the connection between Mr. DANA's remarks or his protest and the nominations in hand, as Professor FISHER represented the orthodox side of these questions, and Mr. PIERCE was to lecture upon logic—a natural subject.

Mr. DANA acknowledged the force of this objection, but felt that the attitude of the College would not be satisfactory under the arrangement as a whole.

Rev. E. E. HALE explained that ample precautions had been taken against such criticism as Mr. DANA feared, since in the theological course of lectures under the University auspices pains had been taken to secure representatives of various theological views as lecturers, and he desired also that the College should not occupy, to any extent, a denominational position.

The discussion was dropped by general consent, and the two lecturers named were confirmed without a dissenting voice.

A discussion not based upon any motion was also engaged in, upon the propriety of granting the college honors of examination in connection with the proposed philosophical course of lectures, the objection being that outside parties having no connection with the College might thus obtain somewhat surreptitiously the prestige of a Harvard diploma. No action was taken on the matter, and the Board afterward adjourned for one week.

The Sale of Liquor in Boston Under the Prohibitory Law.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 1.

The commitments to the Tombs for drunkenness in July and August, in 1868 and 1869, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.	Excess in 1869.
July	355	628	273
August (30 days)	465	665	200

At least a dozen bars can be counted on Washington-street, from Boylston to Cornhill, a short five minutes' walk, where lager-beer is openly sold. Not only is lager-beer sold upon week days, but there is plenty of Sunday selling. Ale, whisky, brandy, gin, and the other stronger drinks have had their channels somewhat changed by the law, but they flow just as freely and plentifully as when there was virtually no law. The hotels maintain no open bars, but all a man has to do is to sit down at a table and give his order for any kind of liquor he chooses. In one or two instances even this inconvenience can be avoided by going into a room kept for the purpose, where all kinds of liquor are sold and all kinds of drinks served, only the formality of an elegant bar is dispensed with. The saloons generally sell over their tables and in the stalls, and the open bars are not all closed. There are open bars within five minutes' walk of State-street, where all kinds of liquor are sold. They sell boldly and glaringly, and give the flat denial to the assertion of anybody who makes it, that the Prohibitory law is being enforced. Club rooms do not flourish as they did prior to the election of 1867. There is not the need of them, for liquor can be obtained more easily than by the club-room process. The wholesale liquor trade has been affected little or none at all, and sales are daily being made in all quantities from a half pint to a hogshead.

Iron Ore Thrown Overboard Between Marquette and Ste. Marie Canal.

The Marquette (Mich.) *Plain Dealer*, speaking of vessels engaged in the iron ore trade with the lower lake ports, says:

"It is a common practice with certain Captains to take on a heavy deck load, and before they reach the canal to dump a dozen or two tons overboard. As the load is paid for in Cleveland or Erie on the bill of freight as made out here, the loss is not discovered. One Captain said in speaking about the matter that 'If he had the ore that is in the lake between here and the canal, he would be worth a million.' The claim of those who practice the dumping game, is that they have to do it to protect themselves, and they say that in every instance where the load has been weighed out in Cleveland or Erie, it has overrun fifteen to fifty tons. Whether this is so or not, and we doubt whether it is, the practice of throwing over a half deck load of ore in order to get even with the shippers is a reprehensible one, and ought to be put a stop to. One Captain said that a few trips since he was lying in Whisky Bay waiting for a fair wind, and, happening to get up early one morning, he saw the crew of a dozen vessels that were also wind-bound in the bay, throwing over the better part of their deck loads, and he followed suit. It would seem that the practice is widespread among vessels loading at Marquette, and the owners would be justified in adopting some means to prevent it."

Probable Murder in Yonkers.

At a late hour last night, JOHN FITZPATRICK, THOMAS DAILEY and CHARLES FOSTER, all quarrymen, came into the town of Yonkers to do some marketing. While returning home a quarrel arose between them, during which FOSTER was attacked by FITZPATRICK and DAILEY, and very brutally beaten. He was removed to the residence of FREDERICK GRAUFAST, in Dock-street, where he was attended by Dr. J. H. POOLEY, who found the skull fractured, and the injuries of a fatal character. FITZPATRICK and DAILEY were arrested by Roundsman AUSTIN, of the Thirty-second Precinct Sub-Station, and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 2d inst., at 3:30 P. M., NORMAN WHITE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, assisted by FRED. S. WINSTON and JAMES SUYDAM, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized: One in Michigan, one in Colorado Territory, and two in each of the States of Arkansas and Texas.

Communications were received from Rev. CHARLES JACKSON, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, tendering a vote of thanks from that Society for a donation of new publications to their library; from HENRY C. HALL, Esq., Paris, in regard to the work of Bible distribution in Spain; from ANDREW MUIR, Esq., St. Petersburg, as to the work in Russia, the prospect of increase, and the formal authorization of the Russian Society; from Rev. A. L. BLACKFORD, Rio de Janeiro, as to the work in Brazil; from Mr. THOMAS M. WESTRUP, Monterey, with reports of his agency in Mexico; from Mrs. General CAZNEAU, San Domingo, with request for books for distribution there, and interesting statements as to the demand for them by the people; from Rev. Dr. GULICK, Honolulu, requesting funds to print copies of the Scriptures in several of the Micronesian dialects; from Rev. S. C. DAMON, asking books for distribution at Honolulu; and from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, in regard to the translation of the Scriptures into the Azerbijan-Turkish language.

Grants of books were made to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions; to the Episcopal Freedmen's Commission; to the American Seamen's Friend Society; to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; to Sailors' Home at Milwaukee, with numerous grants to auxiliary societies at the South, and for distribution in many regions in this and other lands. The books were in various languages, including twenty-four volumes in raised letters for the blind. The entire number of books granted was 3,445 volumes, and others to the value of $1,850 to various auxiliaries for distribution among the destitute, chiefly at the South. Besides these, $1,187 64 were granted for printing Micronesian Scriptures at Honolulu.

Capture of Burglars.

At about 11 o'clock last night a couple of burglars, named FRANK MARTIN and JOHN DAVIS, succeeded in forcing an entrance into the residence of Rev. GEO. H. CORBY, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. They ransacked the house and collected and packed up about $400 worth of wearing apparel ready for removal, when they were surprised by Sergeant BARRETT and Acting Sergeant MALONEY, of the Twelfth Precinct, who arrested the burglars and locked them up for the night. Each of the thieves carried a loaded revolver.

The Yacht "Meteor" reported at Bermuda.

The yacht *Meteor*, from New-York for Cowes, the non-arrival of which has caused considerable uneasiness in England, put into Bermuda Aug. 24; the reason is not stated.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

A long-needed substitute for ale, beer, porter, and every description of alcoholic beverage—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold every where, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BOOLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 2, FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members and ex-members of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors, and of the City and County Government, together with the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Baptist Church on 6th-st., near Avenue C.

GODFREY.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 3, SAMUEL H. GODFREY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Captain Jonathan Godfrey, at Southport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 6, at 2 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train.

FERGUSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 2, JANETTE, widow of the late John Ferguson, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 210 West 46th-st., on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

GIBSON.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 3, Paymaster JOHN D. GIBSON, United States Navy, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his brother officers of the army and navy, are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Monday, the 6th inst., at 3 P. M., from the South Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Spear's,) corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn.

MONCRIEF.—On Friday, Sept. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, George P. More, Esq., Millerton, Dutchess County, N. Y., ALICE MONCRIEF, mother of Hon. James Moncrief, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 102 Amity-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MASTERSON.—At Harlem, on Saturday morning, Sept. 4, of congestion of the brain, MARY, the beloved wife of Hugh Masterson.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Harlem Catholic Association, and the teachers of St. Paul's Sunday School, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's Church, 117th-st., Harlem.

OTIS.—On Friday, Sept. 3, in this City, JAMES W. OTIS, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from his residence, No. 14 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock.

PERRINE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 4, JANE E. PERRINE, aged 65 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Randel, No. 38 East 38th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1869, HATTIE A. THOMAS, wife of Edward A. Thomas, at Kinderhook.

Funeral takes place on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Dutch Reformed Church. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WALLING.—On Saturday, Sept. 4, JOHN D. WALLING, aged 64 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 3d-av., corner 15th-st., South Brooklyn.

WOODWARD.—At Gilford, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 4, ROSWELL WOODWARD, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

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FESTIVAL WALTZ—("WINE, WOMEN and Song,") Strauss, 75c.; "Sounds from the Vienna Woods," waltz, 75c.; Telegram Waltz, 75c.; also, the "Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz," for four hands, $1; "Qui Vive Galop," four hands, $1 25. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, both at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) having been closed for important alterations and repairs, will be reopened for public worship SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The people are made welcome, and all are invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—This church will be reopened on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock, for divine service and the Holy Communion. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESbyterian Church, north side, west of Broadway.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, ON 33d-st., west of 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FELIX, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF REDEMPTION, REV. U. SCOTT, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at the usual place, De Garmo's Hall, 5th-av. and 14th-st., in the Morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Evening at 7½.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Sept. 5, by the Pastor, C. RHODES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM No. 24 Cooper Institute.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by WM. STUART, on *The Speedy Coming of Christ.*

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. B. S. FOSTER, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers—14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, this church will reopen for Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst. Sermon by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M. Strangers heartily welcome.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts., Rev. A. H. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening discourse will be particularly addressed to the young. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BAKER, formerly of Williamsburg, L. I., will preach, Morning and Evening, on SUNDAY, 5th inst. Subject in the morning—*The Penitent Thief*; in the evening—*The Finished Work of Christ*. Services commence in the morning at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR (the Pastor) will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT.—MEETING AT NO. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton. Preaching Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. *The Spirit*, by J. K. BELLOWS, at 3 P. M. Elder BURNS will preach, after which the Lord's Supper will be administered. The public are invited.

THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Exercises appropriate to the opening of the Sabbath School will be held during the afternoon session.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—The regular services in this church will be resumed on SUNDAY, the 5th inst. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. D. O. FERRIS, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. W. HORNE. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST Church will reopen the house of worship on LORD'S DAY, Sept. 5. Rev. WM. S. CLAPP will occupy the pulpit during the absence of the Pastor, Dr. ARMITAGE, who is now in Europe. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR of the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Society, and President of the Free Religious Association, will resume his services at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., OF St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach at the Protestant Episcopal Church, 31st-st., near 2d-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 7½ P. M. A collection will be taken in behalf of the Church. Rev. N. L. BRIGGS, Assistant Minister.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Services resumed SABBATH, Sept. 5, 1869. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, on SUNDAY MORNING. The ordinance of baptism in the EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Nassau and William sts., having returned, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—WEST 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. G. G. ESRAY will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public cordially invited.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists will resume regular meetings at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, Sept. 5. Rev. MOSES HULL will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 2½ P. M.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., will reopen on SUNDAY. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the evening.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—The Pastor, Rev. J. J. BROUNER, has returned to the City, and will preach on LORD'S DAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. C. MILES WILL PREACH at the New-England Congregational Church, Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., near 42d-st. Service at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion in connection with morning service. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

REV T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL resume preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 5, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in Schermerhorn-st., between Nevin and Powers sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 6th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., has returned from his Summer vacation, and will preach in the chapel of the Trinity Baptist Church, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, near corner of 14th-st.—Rev. A. LONGACRE, Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, 5th inst. In the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., will reopen on SUNDAY (Sept. 5.) Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST HARLEM METHODIST EPISCOpal Church.—Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, the Pastor, having returned to the City, will preach in said church, on SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—This church will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 5. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. D. WRIGHT is supplying the pulpit in the absence of the Pastor (now in Europe.) Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CLAIR R. DE EVERE, A YOUNG LADY of very remarkable powers, lectures in Dodworth Hall at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the close of each lecture the gifted lady will pass through the audience and describe spirit friends with astonishing accuracy.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN the Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. D. D. SAHLER WILL PREACH IN the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 5th-av. and 11th-st., will be open for divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 5; services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., EAST OF 3D-av.—Church of the Good Shepherd.—Rev. JOHN J. ROBERTS will officiate on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

IMPENDING EVENTS.—S. S. SNOW S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Cleansing of the Sanctuary.*—Dan. viii., 13, 14.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. B. SIMMONS will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., for Deaf Mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, CORner 5th-av. and 21st-st.—The regular morning and evening services in this church will be resumed SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

CHRISTIANS MEET TO EAT THE Lord's Supper SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 28 Rutgers-st. "For as often as ye eat this bread, &c., ye do show the Lord's death till He come."

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Rev. Dr. McELROY'S,) 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be reopened on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., will open for divine service SUNDAY, Sept. 5. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARKET-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church will be open for Divine service next SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVEsant-square, will be opened for public worship SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH, REV. Dr. ADAMS, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH, Sept. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

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ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 2?4 4th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 4, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81.R.	122⅝	100 Adams Ex....b10	56⅛
5,000 U.S.5-20 R.'62..	122½	30 West. U. Tel.	37¾
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64..	122¼	100 do	37¾
500 do	122	200 do	37¾
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65 n	120¾	100 Pacific Mail..b10	80½
5,000 U.S.5-20C,'67..	121⅛	300 do	80⅜
20,000 do.....b10	121⅛	200 do	80⅜
25,000 do.....s3	121⅛	100 do	80⅜
45,000 do	121⅛	100 Wells-Far.Ex....	18
22,000 do.....small	120¾	100 do.....b10	18½
1,500 U.S.5s,10-40 C...	111⅛	60 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	36½
5,000 do	112	5 do	36
2,000 U.S. 6s Cur...	110¾	800 New-York Cen...	204⅜
5,000 do	110⅝	200 do	205
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	51⅜	100 Hudson River....	184¼
10,000 N.C.S. 6s, new, special tax...	55	200 Reading....	96⅛
		355 Chi. & N.W. Pf...	92⅛
58,000 do	55⅛	100 do.....c	92¼
20,000 do	55⅛	100 Lake S.&M.S...	104⅛
10,000 do..bet. call	55	1600 do	104⅛
5,000 do...2d call	55½	1200 do	104⅛
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. B..	68⅛	6 do	105⅛
1,000 do	68¾	900 Chi. & N.W.	83
5,000 La. 8s,Lev.Bds.	84⅛	600 do	83⅛
5,000 Ala. S. 8s, bds..	94	800 do	83¼
1,000 Missouri 6s	87⅛	50 Chi. & R. I.	114⅛
25,000 M. So. S.F.Bds.	98⅛	100 do	114⅛
1,000 Chi. &N.W.1st.	90⅛	200 do	114⅛
1,000 C.,R.I.&P.R.7s	94⅛	600 Mil. & St. P.	78⅜
20,000 P.,F.W. & C.2d.	97	100 do	78⅜
500 C. & P. 4th M..	74¾	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	87⅜
3,000 Gt. W.1st M.,'88	85	100 do	87¾
2,000 Mil. & St.P. 8s, 1st M.	101	300 Tol., W. & W....	82¾
		91 P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd....	88
20,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83⅛	500 do	87¾
16,000 do	83	200 do	87⅛
1,000 Mil. & St.P. 1st	91⅛	10 do	87⅛
10 Amer. Ex. Bank.	116⅛	200 Chic. & Alton....	153
18 B'k of Comm'h..	110	18 H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call	120
55 Fourth Nat. Bk..	105⅛	9 Norwich & Wor.	112
100 D. & H. Can....	125⅛	10 Rome & Watert'n	110
7 do	125		

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81,C...	122⅝	1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65, new.....c	120⅜
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	122⅝	20,000 do.....b3	121
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64,c	122⅛	35,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65...	122¼
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.c	121⅛		
70,000 do.....b3	121⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$35,000 Tenn. S.6s, n..	51¼	200 Reading....	96¼
25,000 do....b60	51¾	700 do	96⅛
12,000 Tenn.St.6s,x.c..	61	500 Chi. & N. W.	82¼
1,000 Vir. St. 6s, new.	57¼	100 do	82⅛
5,000 do	59	500 Chi.&N.W.Pf....	91⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, x c..	56	100 do	91⅛
75,000 N.C. St.6s new special tax....	56	300 Chi. & R.I.	113⅞
		700 Mil.& St.P.R.	78⅛
25,000 do	55⅛	300 Mil.&St.P.Pf.	87⅜
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	87⅛	100 do	87⅛
6,000 C.&N.W.C.C.B	95	200 do	87⅛
1,500 West. U. Tel.7s bds	89⅛	10 Del., L. & W....	110
		100 T., W & W....	82
7,000 Col.,C.&I.C.R 1st M	83⅛	100 do	81⅛
		20 Mor. & Es....	88⅛
100 West. U. T.	37⅛	100 Pitts.F.W.&C.Gd	87¾
100 Pacific M.S.S.Co.	80¼	100 do	87⅛
200 do.....b60	80⅛	100 do	87
100 Quicksilver	14⅛	100 do.....b30	87⅛
30 A. M. U. Ex.	36⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R...	31⅛
100 N.Y.Cen.R.	203⅛	100 do	32
200 do	203⅛	100 C.C.& I.C.R.	34
200 L. Shore & M.S..	103⅛		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cum. Coal	31¾	100 West. U. T.	37⅛
100 Wells-Far.Ex.	18¾	100 do....c	37⅛
100 do....b3	18¾	100 do....b3	37⅛
100 American Ex.	35¾	100 N.Y.Cen.	203⅜
200 do.....b3	36	200 Reading R.....c	96⅛
100 do	35¾	600 do	96⅛
100 Quick. M. Co...s60	14⅛	200 do.....s3	96⅛
100 do....s30	14⅛	200 do	96⅛
200 do....b3	14⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
100 Pacific Mail	79⅛	100 L.S.&M.S.	104⅛
100 do.....b10	80	300 do....b3	104⅛
300 Chi. & N.W.	83	100 do....s3	104⅛

SATURDAY, Sept. 4—P. M.

There was a lively time in the Gold Room, consequent on the great *Bull* movement to advance the price which was inaugurated on Thursday, and pushed with great vigor up to 136¾ ₱ cent. on Friday. The sales reopened at 136¾, and advanced to 137⅝ ₱ cent., when heavy orders came into the Room to sell, and the price ran down to 137@136½@136@135½ ₱ cent. before 12 o'clock on very large transactions. The subsequent turn was to 136@136½@136¾@136¼@136¾@137@137⅛@137¼, leaving off on the formal closing of the Room at 137¼ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office received during the week for Customs $3,114,188, paid out $2,599,240 for Gold Interest, and sold $5,000,000 on Thursday. The Gold average at Bank, which was a falling one last Monday, is down to $2,007,380, but from the receipts for Gold Interest is probably on the rise at the close of the week. In the other departments of the Bank return, there is a gain of $3,036,949 in Greenbacks; the Loans are up $1,537,730 and the general line of Deposits is up $2,346,547. The Treasury Office received on Wednesday $3,000,000, on Thursday $3,000,000, and on Saturday $3,000,000—in all $9,000,000 for the week in Greenback Notes from the Department at Washington. Of this sum, about $3,600,000 will go into Bank on Wednesday and Thursday next for United States 5-20s to be purchased for the Sinking Fund. The Money market is fairly active at 7 ₱ cent., much of the demand from Brokers being the result of the Gold speculation. The Foreign Exchanges, demoralized on Friday, ruled low through the day, but there was some currency for prime Bankers' Bills on London, 60 days, at 108⅜@108½, and Merchants' Bills at 107¼@107½ ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were in demand, and ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. higher than the average sales of Friday, partly on the large purchases of that day for London and Frankfort, and the relatively (to Gold here) firm Cable telegrams in the forenoon. The 5-20s of 1867 closed 121⅜@½ ₱ cent. In the Southern State Bonds the business was not important. In the New-York Railways prices were better, and on the Western list considerable inequality through the day, closing as follows, on the Street, in the afternoon:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111⅜	112
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¾	123¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	121	121⅜
American Gold Coin	136⅝	137¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	52	51¼
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55½
Missouri Bonds	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	48	47½
New-York Central	204⅜	203⅝
Reading Railway	96½	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	114¼	113⅞
Northwest Common	83	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	91⅞	91⅞
Pacific Mail Company	80¼	80½
St. Paul Preferred	87⅞	88
St. Paul Common	78⅞	78¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32
Hudson River	184½	183½
Harlem	159½	159½
Lake Shore	104⅞	103⅞
Wabash	82⅞	81¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day.

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	122¾	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	121⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	122¾	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅛
5-20 reg'd, 1862	122	5-20 coup., 1868	121
5-20 coup., 1862	123¼	10-40 registered	111
5-20 coup., 1864	122⅛	10-40 coupon	112
5-20 coup., 1865	122⅜	6's Currency	110¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	101	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ill. Canal bds., 1870	99	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	90	Louisiana 6s, levee b..	68¼
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99	Louisiana 8s, levee b..	84½
Ill. War Loan	99	Connecticut 6s	99¼
Ind. 5 ₱ c. War Loan.	98¾	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873..	98	Alabama 8s	94
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878..	97½	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan.	108¾
Michigan War Loan..	97	N. Y. coup. B'y Loan.	108¾
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	101
Tennessee 7s, n. bonds	51	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	103
Virginia 6s, ex. coup..	55½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	103
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	103
Georgia 7s, n. bds	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	103
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	47½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	103
N. Carolina spec. tax.	55	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	103
S. Carolina 6s, n bds..	66		

And the following from the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Irving	112
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	127
Mechanics'	140	Market	124
American	142	Nassau	106
City	200	Shoe and Leather	146
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	132
North River	90	St. Nicholas	112
Tradesmen's	150	Commonwealth	110
Mechanics & Traders'	135	Importers' & Traders'	140
Seventh Ward	112	Manufacturers' & Mer.	100
State of New-York	111	Central National	112
Commerce	126	Fourth National	105
Ocean	100	Ninth National	113
American Exchange	116	Oriental	150
Chatham	168	Gold Exchange	142
Bank of the Republic	118	Bank. and Brok. As.	107
Bank of North Am	109½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Tol. & W. Equip Bs.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol., W.& W.C.C.S.F.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	84
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	93	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	81¼
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	86	Galena & Chic. Ext.	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	77	Chic., R. I. & Pac	94
Buff., N.Y.& E.1st,'77	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	99	N. J. Cen. 2d	100½
Hud. R. 7s.2d S.F.,'85	102	N. J. Cen. new Bs	95
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c.,'69-72	129	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 1st	101½
M. C. new, 1st 8s, '82	129	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	83½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	92¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	74¼
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	98½	Chic. & Alton Inc	90
Pac.R. 7s guar.by Mo.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	119	Ohio & Miss. Con'd	83
Alton & T. H. 1st	91	Pen. R. R. Bonds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d pref	80	Mil. & St. P, 1st 8s	101
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 73-10	91
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	91⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st. Bs	89	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	86½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	90	Chicago & Mil. 1st	88
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv..	93¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st..	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97½
Del., L. & W. 1st	98	Central Pacific Bonds.	94
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$92,461,589
Gold receipts	552,675
Gold payments*	4,520,575
Gold balance	74,387,701
Currency receipts	3,407,665
Currency payments	412,984
Currency balance	12,365,701
General balance	89,166,589
Included in gold receipts—Customs	434,000

* $4,368,000 Gold Certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and specie) at the Port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 3, 1869, was $3,405,672.

Report of specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 4, 1869:

Aug. 31—Steamship Silesi, London—Mexican Dollars	$37,000
Aug. 31—Steamship Silesia, Paris—Mexican Dollars	35,000
Sept. 1—Steamship Arizona, Aspinwall—American Gold	4,000
Sept. 1—Steamship Arizona, Aspinwall—American Silver	45,585
Sept. 2—Steamship Deutchland, London—Bullion	27,205
Sept. 2—Steamship Deutchland, London—Mexican Dollars	95,694
Sept. 2—Steamship Deutchland, Paris—Mexican Dollars	17,624
Sept. 2—Steamship Deutchland, Bremen—Foreign Silver	1,200
Sept. 2—Steamship Missouri, Havana—Spanish Doubloons	1,020
Sept. 2—Steamship Pereire, Havre—Gold Bars	61,000
Sept. 2—Steamship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—British Gold	9,755
Total	$335,183

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, SEPT. 4.

By Telegraph to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

City 6s, old	97 bid.
City 6s, new	101⅛@101¼
Camden and Amboy	121 @122
Pennsylvania Central	57 @ 57⅛
Reading	96¼@ 96½
Lehigh Navigation	56 @ 56⅛
Catawissa, pfd	38½@ 38¾
Philadelphia and Erie	30⅜@ 30½
Northern Central	49 @ 49½
Lehigh Navigation	37 @ 37⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¾@ 98¼

The earning of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) for the week ending Aug. 21: Passengers and mail, $25,059 15; freights, $37,039 10; total, $62,088 25.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports as follows of the New Lightning Express Passenger Train between New-York and Chicago, over the Hudson River, New-York Central, Canada Great Western and Michigan Central, inaugurated on Monday last:

"On Monday last, in accordance with advertisements in the Chicago Press for some days previous, the three great trunk railroad lines running to the East inaugurated their lightning express trains between this city and New-York, the time between the two cities being thirty hours, a reduction of from seven to eight on the previous time-tables. The distance between Chicago and New-York, *via* the Michigan Central, Great Western of Canada, New-York Central, and Hudson River Railroads, is 951 miles. This is the longer route as compared with the Fort Wayne by about sixty miles, we think; and, as compared with the Southern, by about half that distance. The new time, as stated, between the two cities is fixed at thirty hours, or thirty-two miles an hour, including stops, or about thirty-five miles an hour, exclusive of stops.

In traversing the distance between the two points named, the responsibility of accomplishing 284 miles of it within the the period of eight and a half hours, is thrown upon the Michigan Central Railroad. This makes it necessary for them to run at the rate of thirty-four miles an hour, including stoppages, or thirty-seven miles an hour running time. This unequal ratio is thrown upon the Michigan Central by reason of the fact that the distance over the Great Western has to be made in the night time, and complete safety requires a more moderate rate of speed. The reduction of time from the previous time-table is just two hours. This, so far as increased speed is taken into account, is more apparent than real. Full one-third of it is accomplished by reason of greatly reduced number of stoppages. These, heretofore, between Chicago and Detroit, numbered sixty. This lightning train makes but fourteen—three of them at railroad crossings. It will thus be seen that the actual increased speed is just sufficient to reduce the time one hour and twenty minutes in the 284 miles, about equal to two and a quarter minutes to every ten miles—an increase scarcely recognized by the passengers when the cars are in motion.

In order to make assurances doubly sure as to the perfect safety of this train, the General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad has issued special orders requiring conductors of all other trains to give the fast express the right of way, and a clear track on its time, or when it may be due, if delayed. The conductors are also required to see that their men are prompt in doing station work, and lose no unnecessary time at any stops. Engineers are commanded to be expeditious in taking wood and water and oiling up; and to run as nearly to schedule as practicable. Station agents are specially required to see that all their switches are set right, and everything clear until the train has passed. At wood and water stations there must be help and fuel in readiness to make quick work. Track men are notified to take no risks in breaking track for repairs within an hour of the time the train is due, and must take especial care that the track is in an entirely safe condition for its passage.

The first train of this new fast express, *via* the Michigan Central Railroad, composed of three elegant new passenger cars, left this city on Monday, at 11:30 A. M., and it undoubtedly reached New-York at 5:30 last evening, although it was subject to a short and unavoidable delay at Niles. While in motion it made every station in exact accordance with the time-table. A like train started from New-York at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and reached here yesterday at 4 P. M., being on time to the minute. The train consisted of four first-class passenger coaches, under the direction of Colonel SKELDING. It brought 100 through passengers, besides taking up and dropping goodly numbers at almost every station. Every stop was made on time—including the twenty-minute ones at the dining places—without the remotest appearance of haste, disorder or excitement."

Of the recent movements in Hops, Mr. EMMET WELLS writes thus:

"The new Hop season of 1869 is now fairly inaugurated; the receipts and sales having been sufficient, up to the present time, to call the market established, and to enable us to make quotations. Hops of growth 1868 now pass under the name of "yearlings," while those of older growths are called "old olds." Of yearlings, quite extensive sales have been made within the last few days, at prices ranging from 4c.@6c. ₱ ℔. The few arrivals of new have been cleaned out at 15c.@20c. The market for new Hops opens very tame. Unlike former seasons, there has been no 'grabbing' for the first bales. Brewers will not be obliged to come into market as early as usual, having stocked up with good '68s, at low prices. A few bales of new will be required right along, but no general demand is likely to set in much before the 1st of October. The following figures show what we believe the growth of 1868 to have been, also our estimate of growth of 1869:

	Last year.	This year.
New-York State, bales	100,000	90,000
Wisconsin, bales	80,000	25,000
Eastern States, bales	10,000	8,000
Michigan, bales	8,000	6,000
Other States, bales	2,000	1,000
Total bales	200,000	130,000

We will now see what disposition has been made of last year's Hops:

Home consumption, bales	90,000
Exports from the port of New-York, bales.	70,000
Exports from other ports of the United States, bales	10,000
Stock on hand in New-York City, bales	15,000
Stock back in the country, bales	15,000
Total, bales	200,000

By the above figures it will be seen that without an export demand from England last season we would now be saddled with a surplus of 110,000 bales, including the stock we now have on hand of 1868. Fortunately, England took from us 80,000 bales, leaving us but 30,000 bales surplus. Should the yield of 1869 reach the number of bales we have estimated, viz.: 130,000, we shall be able to spare for export this year 40,000 bales, leaving us 90,000 for home consumption. If the estimates we have given prove correct, 70,000 bales will have to be shipped out of the country, (40,000 new and 30,000 old,) this year, in order to give us a clean market on the opening of the new season, Sept. 1, 1870. Exports last week, 928 bales. Receipts of new, so far this season, 192 bales. Total exports for the season, from the port of New-York, of last year's Hops, 70,391 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Aug. 21: 'Our market continues very inactive, making it almost impracticable to move either a bale or pocket of any description. Plantation reports indicate improvement in the Weald of Kent and Sussex, but in Mid and East Kent, mould is spreading rapidly, and will doubtless materially injure the best grounds. Taking all the reports into consideration, we do not at present think so well of our crop prospects.' Continental accounts show no change of importance. The yield promises to be short in Bavaria and Bohemia, but in Belgium, the north of France, and outlying districts, the crop will be a full one."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun & Times*, of the 1st September, says:

"The total receipts of Cotton in the warehouses of Columbus from Sept. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1869, not including the stock of 280 bales on hand at the former date, have been 48,284 bales, against 85,685 bales the previous year. The count taken yesterday shows that 125 bales remain in the warehouses. The causes of the great falling off in the receipts were the ravages of the worm and caterpillar last Summer and Fall, which cut off the crop of the section nearly one-half. To the total receipts must be added some 200 bales which were purchased by the factories and never passed through the warehouses. This addition makes the total receipts for the cotton year just passed, 48,484 bales. The receipts of new cotton have been about fifty bales."

Of the Cotton trade of Memphis the *Appeal*, of that city, says:

"We present a Comparative Table of Monthly Receipts of Cotton for the past three seasons, which will prove convenient, if not valuable, to those who desire to institute a comparison or contrast between the present and the past, as a basis for future speculation:

TABLE OF RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
September	768	2,394	2,525
October	25,700	21,781	43,951
November	41,972	46,781	46,507
December	40,765	49,839	40,432
January	45,441	47,019	35,468
February	30,420	53,389	35,380
March	11,931	20,754	20,067
April	10,116	7,676	14,377
May	5,508	2,231	6,063
June	1,907	522	2,402
July	1,273	667	915
August	168	154	502
Total	215,869	253,207	247,698

When we state that the market is entirely bare, the entire market crop that reached this market having been sold out, would render the following comparative table of exports unnecessary, but it is given here to accompany the foregoing for the convenience of those interested:

TABLE OF EXPORTS OF COTTON.

	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
September	2,035	1,903	1,969
October	14,739	14,155	32,855
November	32,754	43,961	48,031
December	41,951	47,945	36,680
January	35,371	37,717	28,435
February	37,516	60,677	32,219
March	27,297	29,456	20,887
April	9,785	12,851	18,030
May	11,406	4,340	17,338
June	8,820	731	8,568
July	4,186	362	1,885
August	3,312	123	735
Total	227,377	254,240	247,651

Total stock on hand, 94 bales.
Remaining last September, 47 bales.

The Charleston *Courier* says:

"Careful researches warrant us in assuming, as a just approximation, the following statement of the probable value of exports that will pass through this point during the coming season:

Cotton, Uplands, 300,000 bales, at $100 ₱ bale	$30,000,000
Cotton, Sea Islands, 15,000 bales, at $200 ₱ bale	3,000,000
Rice, 45,000 tierces	2,500,000
Phosphates, 30,000 tons	300,000
Naval Stores, 75,000 bbls	250,000
Lumber and Timber, 20,000,000 feet	200,000
Domestics and Yarns, 15,000 bales	2,000,000
Sundries	1,000,000
Total	$39,250,000

The Cotton movements at New-Orleans during the past year have been thus summed up by the *Picayune*:

"The following table shows the entire movement of the year:

	Receipts. Bales.	Sales. Bales.	Exp'rts. Bales.
September	43,953	39,100	15,790
October	104,420	92,700	71,007
November	128,579	106,800	97,418
December	153,450	160,500	131,055
January	139,866	127,200	121,401
February	104,339	106,700	98,650
March	57,883	91,000	70,376
April	47,360	65,000	94,485
May	27,836	56,500	71,374
June	9,313	33,100	48,503
July	4,496	7,000	12,799
August	4,014	3,900	10,084
Additional balings and wrecked, returned	10,044	....	....
Total	841,468	889,500	842,892
Total, 1867-8	668,395	687,500	681,692

The exports as above embrace 339,831 bales to Liverpool against 324,555 last year; 2,418 to Queenstown, &c., against 3,134; 164,866 to Havre against 147,093; 218 to Marseilles against none; 208 to other French ports against 27; 1,294 to Amsterdam against none; 41,595 to Bremen against 34,565; 100 to Antwerp against none; 9,762 to Hamburg against 7,283; 6,176 to Gothenburg against 592; 14,816 to St. Petersburg against 7,795; 1,400 to Gibraltar against none; 28,346 to Barcelona against 39,675; 6,138 to Genoa, Naples, &c., against 5,677; 2,376 to Mexico, &c., against 11,081; 67,025 to Boston against 37,651; 6,792 to Providence, R. I., against 1,067; 127,186 to New-York against 54,779; 5,702 to Philadelphia against 6,294; 1,577 to Baltimore against 417,; and 14,499 to other coastwise ports against 7. In addition to the above a trifling amount has been forwarded by rail and up the river. These figures give a general idea of the course of our trade, showing an increase to Great Britain, France, the North of Europe and coastwise, and a decrease to Spain, Italy and Mexico. The increase to Great Britain was in the face of a decrease in the shipments to Liverpool from all the Atlantic ports, and would have been greater had not the spinners over-estimated the crop and held back their orders in the expectation of a decline. France and Spain, on the contrary, bought more freely, and secured the best cottons shipped from this port. But the increase was the most marked in our shipments to Boston and New-York, buyers coming forward with unusual spirit."

And the Sugar trade as follows:

"The exports have been of moderate extent, embracing only 4,082 hhds., including 36 hhds. to Boston, 2,249 hhds. to New-York, 55 hhds. to Philadelphia, 407 hhds. to Baltimore, 138 hhds. to Florida ports, 115 hhds. to Mobile, 1,057 hhds. to Texas, and 25 hhds. to other ports. The exports of barreled Sugar embrace 2,620 bbls., including 2,482 bbls. to Texas.

The general movement is shown by the following table, which gives a comparison with last year and the year before:

	Receipts.			Sales.		
	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
September	221	179	45	100	111	200
October	92	107	219	200	125	150
November	4,296	2,899	3,669	3,400	2,100	7,400
December	11,977	14,122	18,574	11,000	13,000	17,000
January	14,092	13,798	19,741	14,000	13,000	17,400
February	4,817	4,797	15,106	6,400	5,000	13,400
March	1,520	1,758	6,083	2,000	1,000	3,200
April	885	226	3,528	1,200	400	2,900
May	392	66	2,136	600	200	3,550
June	164	74	1,337	500	100	1,100
July	26	4	1,322	200	75	1,300
August	42	20	664	100	88	700
Total	38,524	37,745	77,715	39,702	35,200	69,000

The following gives the crops for the last twenty years. It will be observed that the largest yield was in 1861-62, when, including 11,677 hhds. allowed for cistern bottoms, the amount was 459,410 hhds. We frequently see paragraphs floating through the Press, speaking of a crop of 500,000 hhds. before the war, but such statements are made in the same reckless spirit in which a Cotton crop is mentioned of 5,000,000 bales. No crops of such magnitude are on record, nor is it probable that there will be any such for many years. When our immigration from China and elsewhere shall increase our laboring population to its full productive power before the war, we may anticipate that larger crops will be grown than have ever been yet recorded:

	Crops.		Crops.
1849-50	247,923	1859-60	221,840
1850-51	211,303	1860-61	228,753
1851-52	236,541	1861-62	459,410
1852-53	321,931	1862-63	87,231
1853-54	449,324	1863-64	76,801
1854-55	348,635	1864-65	9,800
1855-56	231,497	1865-66	17,895
1856-57	73,976	1866-67	39,000
1857-58	279,697	1867-68	38,522
1858-59	362,296	1868-69	80,256

And the Molasses trade as follows:

The general movement is shown at a glance compared with last year.

	1868-9.		1867-8.	
	Sales.	Rec'ts.	Sales.	Rec'ts.
September	—	—	100	45
October	700	684	150	140
November	23,000	25,978	8,000	10,417
December	39,300	47,807	24,750	30,204
January	32,500	38,427	17,000	17,247
February	18,100	19,573	5,100	4,934
March	7,100	7,534	2,500	3,428
April	2,300	2,697	1,000	389
May	1,300	1,858	500	74
June	1,000	1,490	300	126
July	1,300	1,426	200	9
August	700	632	100	37
	122,900	148,106	59,700	67,050

The exports amount to 51,370 bbls., embracing 2,595 to Boston, 36,555 to New-York, 5,300 to Philadelphia, 2,358 to Baltimore, 621 to Florida ports, 158 to Mobile, 1,754 to Galveston and Texas ports, and 1,918 to other ports.

The trade with Canada, during the last fiscal year, has been thus noted by the Detroit *Tribune*:

"Below we give a synopsis of the trade between this city and Canada on dutiable articles, during the year ending June 30, 1869. The imports do not include articles entered in this district and bonded for transportation, exportation or warehousing, but they do include all withdrawals from warehouse for consumption, and the imports do not include goods upon which no duty is required. The following table shows the value of the goods exported and imported during each month:

1868.	Exports.	Imports.
July	$46,075	$32,753
August	40,283	44,079
September	193,837	107,733
October	133,007	97,993
November	122,235	70,255
December	56,656	76,375
1869.		
January	15,831	45,223
February	41,491	34,328
March	117,639	42,640
April	108,970	31,783
May	117,305	57,863
June	184,214	132,017
Totals	$1,177,543	$773,042

The principal articles of exports were as follows: Corn, 157,076 bushels; flour, 14,375 barrels; wool, 172,339 pounds; salt, 14,026 bushels; potatoes, 58,201 bushels; pork, 483,880 pounds; leaf tobacco, 592,429 pounds; household furniture, $21,960 in value; animals, $74,428 in value.

The principal articles of imports were: Animals, $130,600 in value; pig iron, $80,900 in value; railroad iron, $160,000; manufactured iron, machinery, &c., $18,000; wine and liquors, about $15,000 worth; lumber and firewood, $100,000 worth."

Of the Coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The market has been inactive during the past week, and but few sales have been effected, dealers having preferred to wait until after the Scranton sale, since which the trade has been unsettled.

There is also an apparent disposition on the part of the consumers to purchase their supplies, which has resulted in the stoppage of a few collieries and induced a number of operators to notify their employes that there will be a reduction of wages next week. This notification has caused the miners in about ten collieries in the second coal field to strike, and others are holding it under advisement, having had six days from date of notice to decide whether to accept or reject the terms offered. It is to be hoped that there will be no material falling off in the production, as the shipping season is now growing short, and prices would become very excessive during October and November. A short supply at all points solely dependent upon water transportation might also be feared with good cause, as the wants of the year cannot be filled in a few weeks.

The average prices realized were as follows: 10,000 tons Lump, $6 25; 12,000 tons Steamboat, $6 18; 13,000 tons Grate, $6 55; 10,000 tons Egg, $6 90; 25,000 tons Stove, $7 40; 10,000 tons Chestnut, $6 40.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Sept. 1:

Bangor	$2 00	Truro	$2 90
Portland	2 00@2 25	Providence	2 00
Damariscotta	2 25	Pawtucket, & tow	2 00
Portsmouth	2 35@2 40	Bridgeport	1 95
Boston	2 25@2 35	Norwich, and tow	2 00
Chelsea	2 25	Stonington	2 00
Fall River	2 00	Stamford	1 95
Hingham and dis.	2 50	New-York	1 55@1 75
Newburyport	2 50	Baltimore	1 00
Provincetown	2 65	Washington	1 00

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY—VALIDITY OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE—POWERS OF ASSIGNEE.

In the matter of Israel M. Rosenberg, a bankrupt, Judge BLATCHFORD has just rendered the following opinion:

BLATCHFORD, Judge.—The bankrupt filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy in this Court on the 24th of December, 1868. Horace Bedell was appointed his assignee on the 3d of February, 1869. In October, 1868, Mrs. Adele Gilbert loaned to the bankrupt the sum of $250, no time of repayment being agreed upon. On the 17th of December, 1868, she loaned to the bankrupt the further sum of $1,000, on the security then and there given, of a chattel mortgage, executed by the bankrupt to her, on certain household furniture of his. The loan of the $1,000 was made on condition that the mortgage should secure the payment not only of the $1,000, but of the $250 previously lent. The mortgage was so drawn, and the amount secured by it was made payable on demand, and it was duly filed in the proper office. On the 5th of February 1869, the mortgagee demanded payment from the bankrupt of the amount secured by the mortgage. On the 8th of February, 1869, Mrs. Gilbert assigned the mortgage to Joseph A. Salomon, and Salomon then and there paid to her, as the consideration therefor, the sum of $1,250. Subsequently Salomon obtained possession of the mortgage property, it having been removed from the possession of the bankrupt without the consent or knowledge of the assignee in bankruptcy. What has since become of the property does not appear. The assignee in bankruptcy now presents a petition to this Court, claiming that the mortgage is void as to the creditors of the bankrupt, and praying that it may be set aside as fraudulent and void, and that the property may be put into his possession and be sold for the benefit of the creditors of the bankrupt. Mrs. Gilbert and Salomon and the bankrupt have appeared and answered the petition, and proofs have been taken on a reference for that purpose. The mortgage to Mrs. Gilbert, so far as concerns the $1,000 secured by it, is not shown not to have been made in good faith. It was made for a then present consideration of $1,000 loaned, and was given as security for the debt thus created, and was in all respects otherwise valid, and was recorded pursuant to the statute of the State of New-York. It must, therefore, under the 14th section of the Bankruptcy act, be held to be a valid mortgage as against the assignee in bankruptcy, so far as $1,000 of the amount secured by it is concerned. As to the $250 covered by the mortgage, I think the evidence fails to show that Mrs. Gilbert had reasonable cause to believe, when she received the mortgage, that it was made in fraud of any provision of the Bankruptcy act. It must, therefore, stand as a valid mortgage for the whole amount secured by it.

But, while the amount secured by the mortgage must be paid out of the proceeds of the property, if they are sufficient for that purpose, the property itself must be sold in such manner as to realize the largest possible amount. It passed to the assignee in bankruptcy, and the title to it vested in him, as of the 24th of December, 1868. The debt was not demanded from the bankrupt, nor was any action taken by the mortgagee to disturb the status of the property until after the assignee was appointed. From the time of the filing of the bankrupt's petition, the property was in the custody of the Court, and at least from the time of the appointment of the assignee the possession of it by the bankrupt was, in law, the possession of it by the assignee. The taking of any of it under the mortgage was, after that time, unlawful, and a taking of it from the custody of this Court and of an officer thereof. Its value must be accounted for as of the time it was taken. It appears by the bankrupt's schedules that the value of the property exceeds the amount of the mortgage. The assignee in bankruptcy has a right to sell the property, if it can be restored to him in specie, and retain the surplus of its proceeds, after paying the mortgage. If it, or any part of it, shall not be restored to him, the defendants concerned in taking it or such part of it, must account to the assignee in bankruptcy for its value, or for the value of such part of it as of the time it was taken. If a reference is necessary to ascertain such value, it must be had to the Register in charge of the case. When his report thereon shall be made, the Court will make such order as shall be proper as to the payment of the mortgage.

T. Burwell for the assignee in bankruptcy; M. J. Friedlander for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 4.

Before Judge Barnard.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT BY CAPTAIN PETTY.

In the matter of William H. Hart, arrested by Captain Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of non-payment of board and washing, and in which a *habeas corpus* had been issued, a return was made before Judge BARNARD this morning. In his return Captain Petty stated that the prisoner was held by him because on being arraigned before Judge Dowling that officer refused to entertain or examine into the charge.

Mr. Howe, counsel for the petitioner, said that the statement of Captain Petty in relation to Judge Dowling was wholly erroneous. The prisoner, who had simply contracted a civil debt, was arrested by authority of the relator and confined over night in the Fifth Precinct Station-house. On the following morning, when brought before Judge Dowling and the charge stated, the Judge refused to entertain it.

Judge Dowling had told counsel that his reason for not entertaining the charge was, that it was utterly unfounded in law, and yet, notwithstanding this announcement of the Magistrate, the prisoner is returned to the Station-house and there imprisoned three nights. If the Police are to be permitted to make City prisons of the Station-houses there is no knowing what powers they will assume next.

Judge Barnard—I suppose the reason why Judge Dowling did not investigate the charge was, that there was no charge which he could properly investigate.

Captain Petty—I suppose, your Honor, that the only question in the case, and the only one on which we ask any decision, is, whether, when a prisoner is arrested and brought before a Police Magistrate, he (the Magistrate) is not bound to discharge him if there be no legal charge against him, or else to commit him if the circumstances warrant it. We suppose he must be discharged either by the Magistrate or by some Judge.

Judge Barnard—An officer, or even a private citizen, is justified in making an arrest if the party is found to be in the actual commission of a crime or misdemeanor, but in all other cases the accused can only be arrested on a warrant based on a complaint under oath. Evidently the grounds on which Judge Dowling refused to investigate the charge was, that there appeared to him no charge to investigate. There is manifestly no cause for the prisoner's detention, and I shall therefore order his discharge.

The prisoner was discharged accordingly, and left the Court in company with his counsel.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

On Friday night Officer Fitzgerald, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Margaret Kearney, a dissolute, who was found in the street drunk and disorderly. On searching her at the Station-house, the sum of $495 in greenbacks was found in her pocket, and in her possession a bundle of handsome new clothing, which she stated she had purchased in Catharine-street. The woman stated that she had found the money, but owing to her well-known abandoned character, it is supposed that she had stolen the money. She was arraigned before the Magistrate, and was remanded for further examination.

LARCENY OF A WATCH AND CASE.

Edward Dean and James Murray were arraigned yesterday, charged with having, on the 25th ult., entered the store of John H. Walsh, No. 271 Greenwich-street, and stolen therefrom a gold watch and a gold case, valued at $100. The accused, who were arrested by Officer McChevney, of the Third Precinct, were committed for trial.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Annie Agnew was arrested yesterday and arraigned at Court, charged with having, on Friday evening, stolen a pocket-book containing a small sum of money from the pocket of Teresa Levy, of No. 94 Christopher-street, while riding in a Tenth-avenue car. The accused was committed for trial.

ATTEMPTED THEFT IN A SALOON.

James Rooney was arrested on Friday night and brought before the Magistrate yesterday, charged with having attempted to steal a gold watch and chain, valued at $85, from August Bastert, while they were in the saloon No. 126 Crosby-street. He was detected in the act by the barkeeper, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The Central Park.

The change of temperature of the last few days has already had a marked effect on the vegetation of the Park and on the number of visitors. The lawns, which a week or two since were bright with the rich verdure of Summer, are beginning to look brown and sere. The leaves of a few of the more tender trees and shrubs are falling. The flowers have nearly all disappeared. The chilling winds of the past week have kept away a large number of visitors from the Park, and the public carriages, which formerly rolled through the avenues filled to their utmost capacity, are now almost unpatronized.

At the concert yesterday the attendance was nearly as large as usual, and the carriages of some well-known fashionables, returned from their Summer excursions, might be seen on the terrace. The majority of those present, however, were, as heretofore, of the poorer and middle classes.

The Park Commissioners will continue the Saturday afternoon concerts so long as the weather permits.

The Death of Mr. Francis I. A. Boole.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. COMAN in the chair, to take action on the recent death of Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE.

Mr. FARLEY offered a series of resolutions, taking appropriate notice of the decease of Mr. BOOLE, condoling with the family of the deceased, appointing a Committee to make arrangements for his obsequies and resolving to attend his funeral in a body.

Alderman HARDY, in seconding the resolutions, spoke of the public services of Mr. BOOLE, and referred to the fact that in discharging his public duties, both his mental and physical energies had been broken down.

A Joint Committee of ten was then appointed in accordance with the resolutions, after which the Boards adjourned.

The members of the City and County Government, who desire to attend Mr. BOOLE's funeral, will meet in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen at 10 o'clock this morning. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers:

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, M. T. Brennan, Wm. M. Tweed, John J. Bradley, Chas. E. Loew, Henry Smith, Terence Farley, Magnus Gross, Richard B. Connolly, H. C. Calkins.

Coroners' Cases.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. SARAH A. BROWNE, the colored woman, late of No. 76 Sullivan-street, who is alleged to have been poisoned by her husband, GEO. BROWNE, which was to have commenced yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, was postponed until Monday next, owing to the absence of material witnesses.

HENRY CHRIST, the young man who was run over on Wednesday evening at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue A, by one of the Forty-second-street line of cars, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. It is alleged that the accident was caused by the reckless conduct of the driver of the car, who drove through a crowd of persons standing on the track listening to a band of music. Coroner KEENAN will give the matter a thorough investigation.

The remains of the man found floating at Pier No. 45 North River, on Friday, have been identified as those of GEO. BURKE, a fireman on the Inman steamer *City of Dublin*, who had been missing since Tuesday last, and is supposed to have accidentally fallen overboard.

Two New States Proposed in the South-west.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times, Sept. 2.

Information has been received showing that a proposition is to be made at the next session of Congress to create two new States out of old ones; one by cutting off East Tennessee from Middle and West Tennessee, and another by taking a portion of Arkansas and joining it to the Territory occupied by the Choctaw Nation. The East Tennessee movement is said to be headed by R. R. BUTLER and other Stokes men in East Tennessee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND shoe store, splendidly located in the City of Detroit, Mich., doing a large and flourishing business in retail and custom trade; this is a rare chance well worthy the attention of persons desirous of engaging in the above business. Address Box No. 4,704 New-York Post Office, or inquire of HEDGES, POWERS & CO., No. 31 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

A RARE CHANCE.

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, the entire furniture of house No. 142 Henry-st., near Rutgers, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver ware, black-walnut and common chamber sets, with bedding, oil-cloths, silver ware, &c., will be sold at public auction without reserve. Sale positive and cannot be postponed.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WILLIAM S. SEE HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of WM. S. SEE & CO. NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1869.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

We have received from auction during the past week a line of beautiful and SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, to which we invite special attention.

GOOD QUALITY, 25 to 37½ cents per yard.

DOUBLE-WIDTH ENGLISH POPLINS at 50 cents, worth fully 75 to 87½ cents.

Also, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAIDS, &c., &c., at lower prices than they have ever been sold so early in the season.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

(Late with LORD & TAYLOR,)

Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY, One door below Bleecker-st.

RICH PARIS SILKS

Just Received from Auction, in all the most desirable Shades, at $1,75 per yard.

Also, BLACK SILKS, SHAWLS, ARABS, In Endless Variety.

CLOTHS, FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, FANCY GOODS AND DOMESTICS, At Proportionately Low Prices.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

(Late with LORD & TAYLOR,)

Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY, One door below Bleecker-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 6,

WILL OPEN THEIR SPLENDID IMPORTATION OF FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, AND COMPRISING RICH DRESS SILKS, (IN ALL THE NEW SHADES;) SILK WARP EPINGLINES, Plain and Fancy; VELOURS RUSSE, ALL WOOL EPINGLINES, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, BLACK BARATHEAS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ CLOTH, RUSSELL CORDS, CRETONNES, VALENCIAS, SERGES, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, MARL POPLINS, 45 to 75 cents.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, SILK PLUSHES, VELVETS and VELVETEENS, ASTRAKHAN, SEAL SKINS, POLARIAN CLOAKINGS, ENGLISH WATER-PROOFS, &c., AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

NEW GOODS AT MACY'S.

MACY — MACY — MACY — MACY — MACY — MACY

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, NECKTIES AND BOWS, STRAW GOODS, SILKS AND SATINS, WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CLOCKS, LINEN CAM. HDKFS., CORSETS, HOISERY AND GLOVES, SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS AND FRINGES, COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS, AMERICAN CLOCKS, CARVED GOODS, DOLLS, DOLL GOODS, BASKETS, KID GLOVES, UNDER WEAR, BIRD CAGES, &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES,

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS, FROM AUCTION. IN BOMBAZINES, IMPERIAL CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BIARRITZ CLOTHS, OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOUR RUSSE, VELOUR ONDULE, SILK VELOURS, LUSTRE CORDS, &c., &c.

N. B.—ONE CASE GROS GRAIN ALPACAS, 50 CENTS, WORTH 75 CENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS, IN THE NEWEST SHADES AND DESIGNS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES.

Also, a full line of RIBBONS, in TAFFETA, GROS GRAIN AND SATIN, IN BLACK AND COLORS, AND OF ALL WIDTHS. SASH RIBBONS IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.

To which the attention of strangers is particularly requested.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are receiving novelties in MOQUETTES, ROYAL WILTONS, CROSSLEYS, VELVETS, ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THE FIRST IMPORTED, And are also offering A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY PARIS MOQUETTES, REAL AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, ENGLISH BRUSSELS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

DOWN TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,

NO. 12 VESEY-STREET, NEXT TO THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Purchasers of dry goods will do well to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods guaranteed satisfactory, or the money returned.

Dress goods of every description.
Domestic goods of all kinds.
Every variety of household linens.
All descriptions of hosiery.
Fancy cassimeres for men's and boys' wear.

We are constantly receiving JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION, and have at all times surplus stock, which we can dispose of to dealers at less than importers' or jobbers' prices.

CO-OPERATIVE RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, NO. 12 VESEY-STREET.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—I am now offering a select assortment of those rich goods, at my usual moderate rates. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. DR. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

FINANCIAL.

10-20 BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF

BONDS

OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an election held for this purpose, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

With the option of paying them after ten years, bearing TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.) Interest, the legal rate in Missouri, payable on the 1st of July and January, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Principal Payable in New-York.

The entire debt of Buchanan County, including the Bonds now offered for sale, is only $500,000, and is secured by a lien on the County property and individual property, both real estate and personal, of the citizens residing in the County, amounting by the taxable returns to $13,000,000, pledged to pay the Bonds now offered for sale, while the taxable wealth of the City of St. Joseph, which is the capital of Buchanan County, amounts to $12,000,000, making the combined wealth of the County and Capital City $25,000,000.

Price, 96 and Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, POSSESSING A SECURITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER, AND WILL FURNISH SATISFACTORY INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan) $50,000
Assessed value 276,000
Real valuation 1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

WATERTOWN, MADISON CITY, RACINE, KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,

all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS, ADAMS EXPRESS,

SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY, FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT. JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND scrip and Government securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., Sun Building, opposite City Hall.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent interest allowed, free from Government tax.

On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.

"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.

One dollar will commence an account.

German and French spoken at the counter.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,519,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. VAN HOUGHTON, CELEBRATED Medical and Business Clairvoyant, No. 445 4th-av., near 31st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE
Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.
The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.
The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.
For circulars, &c., apply to or address
Professor A. BERNARD, Principal, as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.
A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

MISS COMSTOCK
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1620,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Ferrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 6th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 636 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 3d-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY WILL reopen Sept. 6. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 23, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Number of boarding pupils limited.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive pupils, old and young, daily this week, at his new and elegant College, Booth's Buildings. Specialties, Penmanship and Double-Entry Bookkeeping. Separate parlors for ladies. Success guaranteed. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

PACKARD.
THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,
MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S
German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 336 West 29th-st. G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S
Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSI-cal and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. Circulars at the office of the premises.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL, for misses from 7 to 18 years of age, will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVER-STRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

MRS. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 I-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 40th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 6TH-AV., CORNER 39TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY of Music reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. For particulars and circulars apply to the General Office, No. 54 Union-square, next to Clarendon Hotel.
M. RADEN, Sec'y. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY
For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 288 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,
No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869.

THE DAY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AT St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, will reopen for next session on MONDAY, the 6th inst., in their rooms adjoining the chapel. Instruction given in Greek and Latin, as well as English, Mathematics, &c. Connected therewith is a Primary Department for little boys who are able to read. Tuition, books, &c., free to every pupil, rich or poor.
R. H. L. TIGHE, A. M., Principal.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

A PARISIAN LADY IS READY TO RESUME her lessons of French and literature, in classes or private, at her own residence, No. 53 South Washington-square; also, music and English, by an English lady.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUB-BARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.—THE exercises will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES IN THE City or environs.—Mrs. THO. N. CAULFIELD wishes pupils; is brilliant and thorough in the cultivation of the voice; also for advanced pupils on the piano-forte and harp. Address Mr. T. CHAMBERS, piano-forte rooms, Nos. 99 and 101 4th-av.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a position as resident governess; is qualified to instruct in English, French and music. Address Miss H. K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE A course of lessons in penmanship, either to private classes or in schools. Address TEACHER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—Second Year. Singing only, in all branches—Italian, French and English. Commencing the 1st of October, 1869. The subscription books are open at the office of the College daily, from 1 to 4 P. M. Mme. Gazzaniga and M. Albites, Instructors and Directors.
Circulars can be had at all music stores.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS organist. Address ORGANIST, No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR PARtial board, to desirable parties, married or single, with unexceptionable references, in a first-class house and neighborhood, by a private family, on West 32d-st., a large front room on the first and second floors, handsomely furnished and replete with every convenience; no other boarders; to permanent parties terms will be reasonable. For particulars address E. O., Box No. 5,826 New-York Post Office.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—An entire second floor, consisting of five communicating rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with first-class board, to a family; also, three rooms on third floor, with private bath; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VERY PLEASantly situated in Astoria, within eight minutes' walk of every means of communication with New-York City, desires three or four gentlemen to board with them during the Winter upon moderate terms; references required. Address B. V., Box No. 270 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen only, at No. 46 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Club-house; large comfortable rooms, in suites or single, entirely newly furnished, now ready; references required.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—A large, cheerful basement, handsomely furnished, to rent to two gentlemen, with board; also, two single rooms; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, first floor, with board for two, $22 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO LET—THE PARLOR AND SECOND floors, together or separately, with or without private table; house first-class. Second door from 4th-av., No. 106 East 25th-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with full or partial board; also a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 133 EAST 13TH-ST.—ELEGANT furnished rooms, with board, single or en suite; breakfast, 7 to 9; lunch, 1 to 2; dinner, 5 to 7; terms moderate.

ROOMS TO RENT TO ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen; house first-class; family strictly private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NO. 105 CLINTON-PLACE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first-class board. Only first-class boarders wanted.

TWO LADIES DESIRE A COM-fortable home in a private family; references given and required. Address, by letter, stating full particulars, AMICUS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 23 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) between University-place and Broadway, for gentlemen only; references required.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTly-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two, and also several single rooms, with first-class board. Reference required.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only; references required. No. 104 East 17th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms on first or second floor, with or without private table.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors, first-class, with board. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Singly or en suite; house first-class. No. 47 West 16th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—ROOMS. WITH or without meals, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

A SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at No. 120 2d-av., near 7th-st.

NO. 174 1ST-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished front room, with gas, to let, for a gentleman.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD out. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

HOTELS.

GLADSTONE HOUSE—MADISON-AV., corner of 27th-st. Desirable apartments, en suite, for families; single rooms for gentlemen. BENJ. L. MALLETT.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1869. Separate classes in light gymnastics, under the direction of D. U. Martin, M. D., will commence MONDAY, Sept. 27. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—All fashionable dances taught in one quarter, and perfectly in six private lessons.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSmaker, with first-class City reference, during the remainder of September; will do the sewing of a family in the country at reduced terms. Address Miss M., dressmaker, Union-square Post Office.

WET NURSES WITH REFERENCE and sick nurses with experience and reference constantly to be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A GOOD book-keeper and corresponding in four languages, desires a situation as either book-keeper, correspondent, porter, or in any capacity where his services can be of any use. Address P. M., Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or assistant book-keeper in an insurance office or wholesale house; will furnish best references. Address CLERK, Box 105 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company desire the services of experienced agents, (solicitors.) Apply at the office of the Company, first floor, No. 200 Broadway. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD RESPECTABLE colored servants, a man waiter, a cook, a laundress and a chambermaid and seamstress; a man and his wife preferred. Apply, with references, between 9 and 12, at No. 39 West 37th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE COMmon Council and the heads of the Executive Departments of the City Government are hereby notified to assemble at Room No. 8, City Hall, on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M., preparatory to taking part in the funeral ceremonies of the late Ex-Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE.
The following gentlemen have been selected to act as pall-bearers:
Hon. A. OAKEY HALL,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. JOHN J. BRADLEY,
Hon. CHAS. E. LOEW,
Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Hon. H. B. CALKINS,
HENRY SMITH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
MAGNUS GROSS,
THOMAS COMAN,
President Board of Aldermen.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman,
Ald. JOHN MOORE,
Ald. MICHAEL NORTON,
Ald. EDWARD CUDDY,
Ald. JOHN HARDY,
Ald. FREDERICK REPPER,
Ald. JAMES E. COULTER,
Special Committee Board of Aldermen.
JAMES A. MONAGHAN,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
THOMAS DALY,
JAMES HEALY,
PATRICK LYSAGHT,
JOHN HAMPSON,
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON,
JOHN REILLY,
LAWRENCE E. HILL,
Special Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
TWELFTH WEEK TWELFTH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 6 NIGHTS
Of the Grand Spectacular Drama, the
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS.
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
MONDAY, Sept. 13—Reproduction of Sardou's Great Play, PATRIE (Fatherland.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open for the remaining TWO WEEKS
of Mr. Jefferson's Engagement, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre or at Ditson's Music Store, No. 712 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MISS KATE BATEMAN,
MONDAY, Sept. 20.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.—The ladies and gentlemen of the company of this theatre engaged for the Fall and Winter season are requested to assemble in the Green Room on Thursday next, Sept. 9, at 11 A. M.
D. W. WALLER, Stage Manager.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
has most generously tendered an
EXTRA MATINEE PERFORMANCE
of
RIP VAN WINKLE
to be given on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8,
Commencing at 2 o'clock,
as a testimonial for the benefit of the WIFE and FAMILY of the late J. G. HANLEY, former Stage Manager of "Wallack's," as also of the old Winter Garden Theatre, and who will be kindly remembered in connection with Mr. Booth's revivals of "Hamlet," "Richelieu" and the "Merchant of Venice" at that Theatre.
The box sheet will be opened on Monday morning, when seats may be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,)
for the first time in this theatre, the popular and interesting drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND A GREAT CAST.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD AS TOPSY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS DEACON PERRY.
Matinees at 2 on Wednesday and Saturday.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, HARMONY AND LANGUAGES.
Applications are now received.
Talent employed superior to that of any Music School in America.
Elementary Class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of Music, free. Send for circular.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS AT HARVARD Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st., Oct. 1, for ladies, gentlemen and children. Address D. U. MARTIN, M. D., No. 357 4th-av. Gymnastics or Elocution taught in schools.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, located on the Merchants' Drive and commanding an extensive view of Central Park; price $40,000; $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. N. B.—Would take one lot or more in exchange, if finely located. Apply to the owner, A. M. COLLORD, No. 306 58th-st., centre house of three, with observatories.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW, THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, No. 323 West 55th-st., near 8th-av.; size, 18.9x50x100; the house has all modern improvements, is in perfect order, good surroundings, and very near to the Park. For all particulars apply to the owner, on the premises, from 9 to 12.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED brown-stone-front house, No. 24 West 48th-st.; built chiefly by day work, and finished in the most substantial manner. Apply to Mr. CUMMINGS, at No. 20, or between 12 and 1 o'clock at 54 Howard-st.

ONLY $18,000.—FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone English basement, 22d-st., 9th and 10th avs.; fine neighborhood; 16.8 feet wide, with mirrors, parlor carpets, &c.; a bargain.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 304 West 58th-st.; doors, stairs and trimmings of walnut; stone stoop and rail; water, gas and sewer all complete, and will be sold very low.
LE ROY CLARKE, foot of West 30th-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, BOULEvard and vicinity, (including desirable water fronts.)—Choice lots and plots of one to forty acres for sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSES, NEW, FOR SALE.—3 ON Lexington-av., 20x58 feet; 2, 16.5x57 feet, handsome, near Broadway; $26,500 each. Apply to A. BEEBE & SON, No. 78 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV.—AT 65TH, 66TH, 67TH, 68TH, 69th and 70th sts.—Some choice parcels, with or without street lots, for sale by HENRY A. SMITH, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, fine order, 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for sale cheap. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—No. 15 WEST 29TH-ST.; LOT 28x100; house brown stone, high stoop, four stories; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—A FINE STABLE, No. 148 West 28th-st. Apply to C. J. & F. W. COGGILL, No. 46 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SEVEN ACRES of land, beautifully located on the Shrewsbury River, at the Highlands, and commanding a magnificent view of the Atlantic Ocean; it is located immediately adjoining Thompson's Landing, and possesses extensive water frontage. Address HIGHLANDS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOW FIGURES.—BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.—A property of 33 acres; commanding ground and fine house; near present Morris and Essex Railroad, and nearer line of Midland Railroad. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A NICE 16-ACRE FARM, VARIETY OF fruits and shade, good house and outbuildings, one mile from Monsey Depot, Northern New-Jersey Railroad; $4,800. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A FARM-HOUSE BEAUTIfully located and in fine order, two miles from Peekskill, and near the country residence of Henry Ward Beecher. Rent $500 per annum. Oil-cloths, shades and stoves for sale. For particulars address COMFORT, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the elegant four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 793 and 795 Lexington-av.; will be rented low to responsible parties. HENRY A. SMITH, 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 78th-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order. Rent very low. RICH'D WILLIAMSON, Pres't Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED, $800 PER ANNUM—House at Orange, near the Junction Depot. Apply to S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a three or four-story furnished house in a respectable private neighborhood; furniture need not be expensive and showy, but must be complete and in good order; occupation from the 1st of October or November; highest references will be given. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PART OF A house, suitable for housekeeping, and convenient to the 6th and 7th avs. or Broadway line of cars; in a genteel neighborhood. Address R. S. T., care of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY FURNISHED house, well located, for a private family, or would purchase same by exchanging a fine country residence, one hour's ride from City. Address N. N., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE BEtween 24th and 40th sts., 5th and 6th avs. Address G., Box No. 3,664 Post Office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Iron Founders: Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of 9,200 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe, 9,200 lineal feet of 6-inch pipe, 400 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, and about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings. Specifications for the above, and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEO. S. GREENE, } Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO..........Business Manager
The public are respectfully informed that the season of 1869-70 of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be inaugurated at the
THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14TH-ST.,
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
when will be presented for the first time in America
THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,
a charming and romantic opera by Balfe, which was performed for over 100 nights at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
The cast will embrace the following eminent talent:
Charles II., King of England..........Mr. G. Hall
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester..........Mr. W. Castle
Clifford, a young cavalier..........Mr. Albert Laurence
Colonel Wolf, a Puritan..........Mr. S. C. Campbell
Ephraim Fleetwood, a Puritan..........Mr. M. de Solla
Seymour, a Buccaneer of the Spanish Main, Mr. F. Howard
Drake, his lieutenant..........Mr. Saker
Ralph, a serving man..........Mr. E. Seguin
Spiggot, landlord of the Royal Oak..........Mr. Wilson
Jessie, daughter to Spiggot..........Miss F. Stockton
Mary Wolf, the Puritan's Daughter, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA
Conductor..........Mr. CARL ROSA
The opera will be presented with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, new scenery and properties in accordance with the period, 1650.
SCALE OF PRICES: Private boxes, $10 and $8; reserved seats in parquet and dress circle, $1 50; admission, $1; proscenium boxes, $15; gallery, 50c.
The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN ENTERTAINMENT
Tendered by
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
AS A
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
To, and also in aid of the family of the late
JOSEPH G. HANLEY,
Which will eventuate on
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, 1869.
The performance will consist of Shakespeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO,
With an unusually fine distribution of characters, including
EDWIN BOOTH
AS IAGO.
JOHN E. McCULLOUGH (joint manager of the New California Theatre)..as..........OTHELLO
W. E. SHERIDAN..........as..........CASSIO
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR..as..........DESDEMONA
Mrs. D. W. WALLER..........as..........EMELIA
All of whom have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their services, and will be assisted by
W. R. FLOYD, E. LAMB,
S. W. FENNO, FRANK LAWLER,
And other prominent members of the dramatic profession.
Full particulars in future announcements.

WALLACK'S.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON!
Last nights of the successful engagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear every evening during the week in his world-famous specialities of
SOLON SHINGLE
and the
LIVE INDIAN!
SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1869,
First and only
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE,
tendered by Mr. J. E. OWENS and Mr. LESTER WALLACK to the family of the late
JOSEPH G. HANLEY.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
First and only
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1869,
Commencing at 2 P. M.,
tendered by Mr. JOHN E. OWENS and Mr. LESTER WALLACK as a
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
to and in aid of the family of the late
JOSEPH G. HANLEY,
on which occasion will be presented the great Owens specialty of
SOLON SHINGLE,
with other entertainments, particulars of which will be duly announced.

INDIANS LA X.
ABORIGINAL GAME OF BALL.
The game of Lacrosse, an exciting and picturesque game of great antiquity among the Indians of Canada, will be played by two picked nines of two different Indian tribes in Indian costume, at Jones' Woods, Sept. 8, 10 and 11, and at the Union Base Ball Ground, Williamsburg, on September 9, commencing each day at 2 o'clock P. M.
Each day's contest will consist of a majority of five games, best three in five, concluding with grand war dance and foot race.
Tickets 50 cents. Children under 14 years, 25 cents. May be obtained at entrance to field on days of play.

THE GREAT PAINTINGS BY GUSTAVE DORE are now on exhibition at Somerville Gallery, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av. Open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING MEETING.
MONDAY, Sept. 6.
Four-mile heat; closed with five entries. Second race, two-year-old colts' dash, one mile.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
Hurdle race, one-mile heats, welter weight; four hurdles. Second race, mile heats, 3 in 5, for all ages.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11.
A handicap hurdle race, one-mile heats, over four hurdles. Second race, two-mile heats.
Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock; special train for the Course at 1½. Tickets can be procured at the ticket office at Hunter's Point for the race.
J. A. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons..........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons..........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons..........Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons..........Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons..........Oct. 13.
CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........FRIDAY..........Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ST. HTOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..........Sept. 16
MISSOURI, Captain G. W. PALMER..........Sept. 23
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17, East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........Nelson....Saturday, Sept. 11.
GEO. WASHINGTON..Gager....Saturday, Sept. 18.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
☞ Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy, half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 16.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, and in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869,
FIRST NIGHT
OF
A NEW ROMANTIC COMEDY,
by Dion Boucicault and T. W. Robertson, in five acts, entitled "DREAMS," given after careful preparation, with entirely new and peculiar scenery by Roberts and Duflocq; original music by R. Stoepel, Esq.; costumes and furniture a la mode, &c.
"DREAMS."
Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, JAMES LEWIS, J. B. POLK, GEO. CLARKE, GEO. HOLLAND, W. DAVIDGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss AGNES ETHEL, &c., in the leading parts.
Box office open from 8 till 5. Seats secured a week in advance.
SHORTLY—"Twelfth Night" and Mrs. Scott Siddons. Matinee every Saturday at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, Evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Opening of the Fall Season.
New spectacular drama of the
SCOTTISH CHIEFS.
New scenery and grand effects.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
HARRY GURR, HARRY GURR, THE AMPHIBIOUS MAN—THE HUMAN WONDER. LORENIA'S INTERESTING EXHIBITION EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Six Distinct Theatres at FIFTY CENTS TO ALL. THE QUEEN OF HEARTS—Pauline Markham, Alice Harrison, Maggie Desmond, New Ballets, Scenery, Dresses and Appointments. Admittance to all FIFTY CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

WALLACK'S.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this theatre for the ENSUING REGULAR SEASON are requested to assemble on the stage at 12 o'clock on MONDAY next, Sept. 6.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
will be opened to the public on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock M.,
and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.,
until SATURDAY, Oct. 30, 1869,
AT THE
EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
This exhibition will be the most comprehensive and important ever seen on this continent, consisting of machinery in motion, magnificent display of novel and ingenious inventions by American hands and brains, implements of husbandry, products of the soil, the workshop and the studio, fabrics of every description manufactured from cotton, flax and silk. Thousands of other attractive novelties.
Also, under the auspices of the Institute, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers will, for the first time in the United States, give a complete exposition of all articles manufactured from wool. This special department should command the attention of every one interested in the prosperity of American labor.
Soda water will be drawn from Matthews' fountains, and the restaurants will be under the direction of the well-known caterer, Downing.
Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents.
The exhibition is on the line of the Third and Second-av. Railroads, and may be conveniently reached by the other City roads.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPT. 17 AND 18, offers the best occasion for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold-spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return, 75 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—BOATS LEAVE from the North River, Christopher-st., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. From the East River—North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.
N. B.—The East River boat will discontinue her trips to Coney Island on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEK-SKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8½, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Rosyln.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Sept. 5, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ligs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

SUNDAY NOTES.

The *Universe*, a Catholic journal, declares that 200,000 Irish children are lost to the Catholic faith, in this country, every year.

The Sunday school of the Church of the Puritans, Brooklyn, collected nearly $2,500, within four weeks, toward the erection of a new edifice.

An English Ritualistic Church has a window, representing Peter, with a Cardinal's scarlet cloak, a double cross, and a Pope's tiara.

Rev. Dr. TIFFANY, in a letter to the *Methodist*, recounting the incidents of a recent journey to the Pacific, gives an account of Salt Lake City and its peculiar people. BRIGHAM YOUNG informed him that Mormonism had drawn its followers more largely from the Methodists than from any other denomination.

Rev. G. H. DOANE has made the following collections for the American College in Rome: New-York Diocese, $44,000; St. Louis, $25,487; Baltimore, $21,155; Philadelphia, $16,920; Cincinnati, $12,455; Pittsburg, $10,155 50; Newark, $9,220; Mobile, $5,030; Boston, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Cleveland, $5,000; Rochester, $5,000; New-Orleans, $1,575; Albany, $1,500; sundries, $5. Total, $168,002 50.

It is said that three hundred men belonging to the One Hundredth Regiment of foot, have seceded from the Church of England, in consequence of the ritualistic practices of the chaplain.

Four ruling Elders, all of the trustees, and thirty-two members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at Washington, Ill., have seceded, because their pastor and the General Synod persisted in censuring Lieutenant MCQUEEN, of General HOWARD's staff, for singing hymns not in "Rouse's version," at meetings in the army.

The venerable Dr. CURRY, senior editor of the *Christian Advocate*, has recorded his dissent from that article in the Methodist Discipline relating to the reception of members into full connection which pledges candidates to a pecuniary support of the Church as a condition of membership. "The Church," he argues, "is not at liberty to refuse to any person of proper character and life a place in its communion; and while a right use of money is a high Christian duty, it is one for which the individual is responsible only to God, who searches the heart. It is dangerous for the Church, even in the most remote degree, to set a money valuation upon its privileges, or to require a pecuniary pledge as a condition precedent for admission to its communion."

At Florence an octavo edition of the entire Bible in Italian, with references, was published last year, the first that has been printed in Italy since the Reformation.

A National Baptist Sunday School Convention is to be held, in St. Louis, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of November. The programme of the occasion includes a sermon by George D. Boardman, D. D., addresses by Rev. Dr. Anderson and Rev. J. B. Simmons, of this city; Rev. Dr. Curry, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Henson and Rev. G. A. Peitz, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Manly, of South Carolina; Rev. Dr. Hague, Rev. Professor Lowrie, of Pennsylvania; Rev. J. F. Elder, of New-Jersey; Messrs. E. D. Jones, J. R. Osgood, B. F. Jacobs, H. Thane Miller, and other Sunday School workers.

The Moravian Church, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street, will be reopened next Sunday morning. The stated pastor will officiate.

The Baptist Historical Society appeals, in its annual report, for means with which to erect an edifice, to contain its rapidly-accumulating material. The Society now possesses 3,844 volumes, 14,000 pamphlets, 651 manuscripts, 560 autograph letters, and 543 likenesses of eminent Baptists, and 130 views of Baptist churches, colleges and academies.

The Old School Presbyterians call for $685,-800 for their Church Boards, besides $108,000 expected from legacies, &c. They ask from the churches $270,000 for foreign missions, $175,000 for domestic missions, $64,000 for church extension, and from $40,000 to $47,000 each for education, publication, disabled ministers and freedmen.

It is said that the Tzechs (Slavi) of Bohemia will petition the Ecumenical Council to reverse the decree of the Council of Constance, against JOHN HUSS, of martyr fame.

An English physician of distinction has published an elaborate treatise, in which he maintains that extreme ritualistic services have a special tendency to produce insanity; that the incense and colors and perplexing genuflections so act upon the nerves and imaginations of excitable persons—young ladies especially—as to destroy or impair the reasoning faculties; in short, that they make people crazy.

The *Churchman*, reviewing the action of President ELIOT in discontinuing morning prayers at Harvard College, remarks that he was chosen President as representing the "Young America element" among the students, and adds that "If this is to be taken as an indication of the spirit which rules that element, the less we have of it the better." The *Liberal Christian* gives a number of reasons which led to the act, saying that the students generally regard morning prayer in the college chapel as "an unmitigated bore;" that they listen "to criticise and to ridicule;" and that "almost every college professor freely confesses how next to impossible it is to pray before a set of young men."

The *Methodist* protests, editorially, against the common practice of the religious weeklies of puffing the clergy. It does not object merely to the bad taste of painting these fulsome portraits, but "To the disgust they produce in all sober-minded readers, whether religious or not; to loading down religious service, and disfiguring divine verities with flippant and often bombastic compliments. Let the grace of God be chronicled, says the editor, but not as a mere clothes-horse for human finery, not as a canvas on which to paint a clerical hero."

Rev. J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D. D., pastor of the Race-street German Reformed Church of Philadelphia, has been chosen President of Ursinus College at Freeland, Penn.

The next annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held at Pittsburg, Penn., commencing on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The Old South Church of Boston is not to be demolished, to give place to business stores, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is stated that about forty priests, in and near Naples, are married, and are supported by the Government. The subject will probably receive the attention of the Ecumenical Council.

The remarkable sermon of the venerable "Father" HYACINTH, of which brief mention was made recently in this column, and for the delivery of which he has been summoned to Rome, concludes with the following strong sentences: "Do you know way Prussia triumphed in the field of battle? 'Twas not because there was a lack of bravery on either side; it was not the effect of that wondrous weapon, for the acquisition of which men are now so eager; but it was because the assailant was better educated than the assailed, and had a superior religious training; it was because every Prussian soldier had a Bible in his cap or helmet. In other places I have asserted, and I assert it again here, that which constitutes the strength of Protestant nations is, that when the people come from their work, they enter the family circle, and sitting by their hearths, read the Bible and the national poetry. We are behind-hand with Protestant nations, and especially with those that dwell beyond the Atlantic and the Straits of Dover. I have trodden English soil on two occasions, and have come to the conviction that the the strength of that country is from the Bible."

The *Examiner & Chronicle* entertains strong moral objections against the Harvard-Oxford boat race, and kindred sports. It believes that "the spirit of gambling excited by them is their worst feature. Immense sums of money changed hands in this country and in England, when the result of this race was announced. The extreme 'respectability' of the contest doubtless led a great many, to whom betting on an ordinary horse race would have seemed degrading, to lay their first stake upon this match. In this view of the case, we especially deprecate such contests, and the plea for keeping them up on any ground is slim indeed."

A Unitarian journal brings Dr. BELLOWS to book for representing that the late EDWARD EVERETT "always continued an ornament and a pillar of the Unitarian denomination, of which he was once a minister." The writer wonders "if Dr. BELLOWS had never heard that, while Minister at St. James, Mr. EVERETT never crossed the doorway of a Unitarian chapel, but regularly, Prayer Book in hand, worshiped with the Episcopalians, and this in spite of bitter complaints on the part of English Unitarians."

The Nantucket *Inquirer* thus minutely records the ceremonies which took place recently in St. Paul's Church, of that city, on the occasion of the funeral of an infant child of Rev. Dr. EWER, of this City: "The altar was covered with a cloth of red trimmed with gilt. On the super-altar, at either end, stood a wax candle. Before the service began an acolyte vested in short surplice and long black cassock entered and arranged the chancel, reverencing the altar each time as he passed. The officiating priest was vested in black cassock, alb girdle and embroidered black stole, which was crossed on his breast. After the burial service had been read, the hymn was given out, and the priest and acolyte retired. In a few minutes the acolyte returned with a lighted taper, and having lighted the candles again retired. After the hymn, priest and acolyte returned, the priest having added to his other vestments a plain white chasuble. Both passed into the chancel, and the communion service was observed. After this, priest and acolyte, making the usual reverence, retired from the chancel, and the priest, having removed the chasuble, continued the burial service to the close, the acolyte sprinkling the ashes upon the casket at the appointed time."

Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, of Union Chapel, and formerly of this City, has been chosen President of Albion College, Michigan, and has accepted.

A writer in the *Protestant Churchman* urges the Committee on Revision of the Liturgy to abridge the service. He says: "What we want to make the Church go in the country is a short, simple service; a service adapted to the common mind, one that will not take the life out of the preacher before he gets into the pulpit. No wonder our congregations won't tolerate long sermons. A thirty-minutes' sermon now is unfashionable, and the prevalent sentiment of the Church now is, and has long been, for the 'whole' service and a very brief sermon; hence our young men are merely 'readers,' and not preachers."

Rev. JOHN HALL is authority for saying that in Wales, two-thirds of the people, of all ages, are engaged in the Sunday Schools, either as teachers or pupils.

The Parish of St. James is now erecting an elegant church building in Seventy-second street, near Lexington-avenue. The *Church Journal*, in describing the edifice says: "As the sides of the new church are to be in the block, they are built of simple though massive masonry with air chambers to protect from dampness. The beautiful effects are in the interior and the front. The latter is divided into three bays, and is richly varied by bands of red and white stone upon a ground work of blue, from a quarry near Poughkeepsie. A slender spirelet will rise to the height of 88 feet from the ground. The interior will have an open roof with richly carved tracery; the columns to be so arranged as not to interrupt the view. The walls and ceiling are to be painted in rich color."

The will of the late JOHN ALSTYNE contains the following benevolent bequests: St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, $15,000; New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, $20,000; New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, $10,000; Society for the Relief of Indigent Aged Females, $25,-000; Orphans' Home, $12,500; Institute for the Blind, $10,000; Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, $20,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $20,000; New-York Hospital, $25,000.

To-morrow the Methodist Preachers' Meeting, of New-York and vicinity, will be held for the first time in the new building of the Methodist Book Concern, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street.

The *Central Baptist* informs us that not more than two dozen Baptist ministers in Missouri are wholly given to preaching, and that not more than two dozen out of seven hundred Baptist Churches in Missouri have service every Sunday.

Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, Bishop WOOD, of Philadelphia, Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, Bishop MCGILL, of Richmond, Bishop SHANNAHAN, of Harrisburg, Penn., sail from Baltimore on the 20th inst., to attend the Ecumenical Council in Rome, which some of them think will sit for one year, and probably longer.

A terrible act of self-immolation by religionists, is reported from the Government of Saratow. A foreign paper, giving the details says: "A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the buildings on fire and perished in the flames."

The *Christian Advocate* laments the startling annual loss of youth from the communion of the Church. This is due, says the writer, to the fact that "we fail of a better social protection of our youth—a more varied Church life, by which they shall find, under the shelter of the Church itself, safe substitutes for those social and recreative seductions which the exterior community offers them, and by which their interest in the Church, and at last in religion itself, is neutralized."

Bishop KINGSLEY attended the Napa City, Cal., Conference, on the 26th ult., and left San Francisco, for China, in yesterday's steamer.

The *Standard of the Cross*, of Ohio, authoritatively denies the truth of the rumor that Bishop MCILVAINE is about to publish a letter on "the Revision of the Prayer Book," materially modifying views previously expressed. The Bishop declares that he has nothing for publication on that subject, and has written no such modification.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, during a recent visit to the western shore of Maryland, confirmed 1,842 persons, 260 of whom are said to be proselytes from Protestantism.

The first celebration of the Passaic Sunday School Union, comprising the Sunday Schools of Madison, Green Village, Columbia, Hanover, Livingston, Cheapside, Chatham, Stanley Summit, Springfield, Milburn, New-Providence, Myersville, Union Village, Millington and Passaic Valley, (thirty-two schools and 2,500 scholars,) will be held in Dunning's Grove, Long Hill, near Chatham depot, on Wednesday next, unless the weather should be unfavorable, in which event it will be held on the first fair day thereafter. The programme includes a parade at 11 A. M., dinner at 12:30 P. M., addresses by Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, Hon. GEO. T. COBB, of Morristown, Hon. JOHN HILL, of Boonton, and JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq., of Elizabeth, and singing of hymns printed for the occasion. A brass band from New-York will furnish the music.

The Humboldt Festival—Meeting of the General and Northeastern Saengerbund.

Last night the two unions of singing societies of this City, "Allgemeiner Sængerbund" and "Nordoestlicher Sængerbund," each society represented by two delegates, held a meeting at Germania Assembly Rooms to complete the arrangements for the Humboldt Festival. New delegates of the following societies were admitted: Cigar Makers' Union, Mendelssohn Quartette Club, Hansa Bund, Piano Makers' Union, Kreuzer Mannerchor, Cabinet Makers' Society, Sculptors' Society, Hudson Mannerchor, Humboldt Liedertafel, Social Furmakers' Society, Bloomingdale Sængerlust, Printers' Society. Mr. STEFFEN took the chair, Mr. A. BANHAHN and Mr. LASCHE acted as Secretaries. The Executive Committee was organized, and it was resolved to invite all other German societies to participate in the procession, to engage two bands of music, and to bear the expenses of the torchlight procession together.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

Meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee—Severe Denunciation of the Ring—William M. Tweed Declared to be Incompetent for the Chairmanship of the National Committee.

The Democratic Union General Committee met last evening at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, a full representation from all the Wards being present. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order.

Supervisor ELY, the President, on taking the chair, expressed his gratification in being again with his political friends, and urged them to adopt such a course of action, in view of the approaching election, as would enable all Democratic organizations who are honestly opposed to Tammany Hall, to unite upon one ticket. He believed that the days of that corrupt institution are numbered. The community, he said, are awakening to a consciousness that everything they possess is in jeopardy. Not content with plundering the public treasury, the "Ring" during the past year has assailed the most important private interests. A merchant, or banker, on arriving at his office in the morning, finds that during his absence his safe has been broken open, and his money and other property carried off. At first he supposes this to be the work of burglars, but he soon learns that it is done by order of the Tammany Ring, from whose clutches he can only recover his property by submitting to an exaction which their rapacity demands. The Courts are becoming mere appendages to Tammany Hall, and if one of the Judges, like Judge CLERKE, preserves his integrity, he is refused a renomination. But the magnitude of this evil will soon work its own cure. A feeling of insecurity is spreading among the moneyed interests. Many of our most sterling citizens are removing their property to other cities; but those who cannot do this, must fight for self-preservation. The time is at hand when the community will be compelled to strangle this hydra or it will swallow them.

Mr. ELY concluded by saying that during his absence he had visited and examined the municipal institutions of nearly all the great cities of Europe, and he had no hesitation in asserting that none of them possess the great natural advantages of New-York; but that in no one of them could such a Municipal Government as ours be sustained for three months without producing a revolution.

Mr. ELY's remarks were received with loud and long-continued applause.

Mr. ROSWELL D. HATCH, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the contesting delegations were from the Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, and that after due investigation the Committee had decided in favor of the claims of the delegations headed by Messrs. KELLER, HUGH MITCHELL and FAY.

The report was adopted.

Mr. JAMES GIBBONS said it was well known that Tammany Hall is endeavoring to depose the present Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and to fill his place with that distinguished citizen of New York, Mr. TWEED, who dictates the policy of the Tammany party. He desired, therefore, to submit a resolution which, while it did not defend all the actions of Mr. BELMONT, still, he thought, it expressed the sentiments of the Democratic masses of this city. He therefore offered the following:

Whereas, The Tammany faction are endeavoring to secure the Chairmanship, of the National Democratic Committee for Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED, a person so unpopular that, when he ran for Supervisor last year, he ran 30,321 votes behind his associates on the Democratic ticket; therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, Mr. TWEED has no qualification for the high position he seeks, and his elevation to it would disgust the Democracy of this city, and greatly damage the Democracy of the nation.

The resolution was received with an outburst of applause, and the vote being taken immediately it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. OWEN MURPHY, of the Seventeenth Ward, moved that a delegate from each Assembly District compose the Executive Committee of this General Committee; and that the ward delegations representing such districts be prepared to report in writing, at the next meeting, the names of the gentlemen they choose as members of such Executive Committee. The motion was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock P.M.

A Lawyer Charged with Stealing a Supreme Court Judgment-Roll.

WM. J. FISHER, the lawyer, who was arrested a few days since on the charge of stealing the judgment-roll of the Supreme Court in the divorce suit of DALZELL *vs.* DALZELL, was up before Justice WALSH, at the City Hall Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Assistant District Attorney PEARSALL appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. JERRY A. WERNBERG for the defence. From the story told by FRANK E. ARCHIBALD, the first witness called, it appears FISHER had represented himself to be AUGUSTUS S. DALZELL, the husband of EMMA DALZELL, in the divorce suit alluded to before a referee; that a person named JOHN HOLT, a former inmate of State Prison, and clerk in Mr. FISHER's office, had impersonated Mr. FISHER or some other lawyer. ABRAHAM BEALE, General Agent of the Prison Association of this State, testified that HOLT, the clerk in FISHER's office, had been a convict in Sing Sing; that he had been instrumental in getting Mr. FISHER to take him into his office; that he had been informed that HOLT had pawned Mr. FISHER's son's watch, and had robbed Mr. FISHER of from $1,400 to $1,500; that of 8,000 convicts for whom he (witness) obtained situations, HOLT and another were the only two who had turned out badly, and that Mr. FISHER aided him in getting situations for 400 or 500 convicts. SIDNEY V. LOWELL testified that he was referee in the divorce suit, and that Mr. FISHER paid the fees, but whether he appeared in the case personally, after the first hearing, he could not say. The case was adjournd till Thursday next, and FISHER admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500.

Probable Fatal Assault by the Police—A German Emigrant Clubbed by Two Policemen.

Coroner FLYNN was requested yesterday to hold an *ante-mortem* inquisition in the case of JACOB BERKLE, a German emigrant, who is now lying at the Hospital on Ward's Island in a critical condition, from injuries said to have been received at the hands of Roundsman BUDDINGTON and Patrolman BELL, of the Fifth Precinct. The victim of this alleged outrage, it appears, was arrested at an early hour on Saturday morning, the 28th ult., and was terribly clubbed by the officers while being conveyed to the Leonard-street Police Station. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, suffering from the effects of the violence received at the hands of the officers. He was placed under the care of the physician at the Tombs, who subsequently had him removed to the Ward's Island Hospital. Yesterday the brother of the injured man applied to Justice DOWLING for a warrant for the arrest of the officers, and learning that the man was in a dying condition the Magistrate referred the case to Coroner FLYNN for *ante-mortem* investigation. During the afternoon Coroner FLYNN, accompanied by Dr. SHINE, proceeded to Ward's Island to hold the necessary investigation. Should the facts prove as stated above, the Coroner will issue a warrant for the arrest of the policemen and hold them to await the result of the injuries.

Typographical Society.

The Typographical Society met last evening at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street, with a view to take some steps to coöperate in a theatrical testimonial to be tendered to Mr. T. C. FAULKNER, who for fourteen years has been Secretary of the Society.

Mr. CHARLES MCDEVITT occupied the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, as a mark of esteem to our Secretary, this Society will attend the complimentary benefit tendered him by his friends at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and urge upon the craft the propriety of assisting to render the affair a substantial and profitable testimonial.

Resolved, That the printers generally be invited to coöperate with the Society in the matter.

REVENUE ARRESTS.

Excitement Among Lager Beer Brewers and Dealers—Raid on Several Large Breweries and Saloons—The Proprietors held for Examination.

Considerable excitement was caused among lager beer brewers and dealers yesterday in consequence of the arrest of several large wholesale proprietors and dealers, on the charge of having violated the tax law relating to the stamping of lager beer barrels and kegs.

It appeared from the affidavits that the arrested parties were accused of not having complied with the fifty-third section of the Internal Revenue acts, adopted July 13, 1868, requiring a revenue stamp to be placed over the spigot or bung hole of every barrel and keg of lager beer, and also requiring such stamps to be canceled in a certain specified manner. The law in question prescribes that the cancelation of the stamps shall be made at the time they are used, and that they shall be left on the barrels or kegs until the latter have been tapped. The first two men arrested yesterday gave their names as CHARLES A. SUTTON and ANDREW FLEIGHER, the former being the proprietor of a liquor store in Mott Haven, Westchester County. The latter was ascertained to be a barkeeper in SUTTON's employ. He strenuously protested that he was innocent of any attempt on his part to commit fraud, although he unhesitatingly admitted that he had torn a revenue stamp from a keg of lager beer before it had been tapped. Commissioner SHIELDS, before whom he appeared, subsequently decided to allow him to depart on his own recognizance. His employer, however, was held, in default of $1,000 bail, to appear for examination, there having been a number of uncancelled beer stamps found in his store for which he could give no satisfactory explanation. Later in the day seven more alleged offenders were brought before the Commissioner, four of whom were found to be proprietors of breweries. The following are the names of the accused: Anton Hüpfel, Gotlieb Schott, M. Kunze, John Eichler, Henry Menshauser, Arnold Heinrich and Adolph Muller. HUPFEL was ascertained to be the owner of two very extensive and valuable breweries, one situated on Grove Hill, Morrisania. It was asserted that several beer kegs had been seen in wagons belonging to him on which no stamps could be discovered. MENSHAUSER was ascertained to be the lessee of the retail saloon connected with HUPFEL's Westchester brewery. He was held for examination in the sum of $3,000. ARNOLD HEINRICH, his barkeeper, was held in the sum of $1,000. The four brewers were also held for examination, each giving bail in the sum of $5,000. ADOLPH MULLER was discharged, there being no evidence to show that he was implicated in the alleged frauds. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON will commence an examination of the different cases on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The arrests were made by Deputy-Marshals CROWLEY, SMITH and CHRISTIE, the complaints having been made by Officers of the Secret Service of the United States.

THE PHILADELPHIA FORGERIES.

A Romantic Story of Crime—A Forger Drowned Unmasks His Accomplice—Arrest of the Surviver in Broadway.

Last Spring citizens of Philadelphia were swindled to the amount of about $18,000, by means of forged warrants for the bounty paid by the city to soldiers during the war. The warrants were mostly for small amounts, and usually for less than $100. That the forgers realized so large an amount from their operations shows their industry, and that they remained undetected is proof of their adroitness. The Philadelphia detectives several times got upon the track of the operators, but the extent of the information they acquired was that there were two men and two only engaged in the crimes.

In July last, one of the Summer visitors to Cape May was accidentally drowned while bathing. The body was washed ashore, and thus became the property of the Coroner, and compelled that officer to hold an inquest. The proceedings proved that the man went by the name of GUSSIN, and his trunk at the hotel being examined, a number of the forged warrants were found in it, and also the photograph of a well-known New-York character, whose name is MARTIN LINDENBORN, but who was known in Philadelphia as M. F. Gray and called himself Martin Linden. This photograph was considered in detective circles as connecting its original with the forgeries, and future investigations were conducted upon that theory. The photograph being shown to several of the victims, they instantly recognized in the modest-appearing young man the person who had swindled them. The case being reported to Chief KELSO, of the New-York Central Police Office, he detailed Detectives FARLEY and EUSTACE to effect the arrest of LINDENBORN, who was well known to them. The officers soon found, however, that he was not in the City, and although they heard of him at Saratoga and other watering places, where he was living as a man of elegant leisure, they could never manage to lay hands upon him. Friday evening, however, the officers casually encountered the desired person in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street, tapped him on the shoulder, and asked for his company. The young man of fashion was not abashed by the adventure, professed to know no reason for this attention on the part of the detectives, and without, by word or manner, betraying any knowledge of the adroit forgeries, was locked up in a cell at the Central Police Office. Chief KELSO immediately telegraphed the fact of the arrest to Philadelphia, and received an answer to hold the prisoner, as a requisition would be sent for him at once.

The prisoner is well known to the Police as a "Broadway sport," but prior to this affair had not been discovered to be implicated in any crime. Some years ago he was clerk to a well-known lawyer of this City, and was then intimately known and generally respected in legal circles.

Yesterday LINDENBORN was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and was remanded to prison to await the arrival of the officer from Philadelphia, with the requisition for his rendition.

End of the Plate Printers' Strike—A Compromise Effected—The Fractional Currency now Forthcoming.

A great deal of excitement was produced yesterday at the headquarters of the strikers lately employed by the National Bank Note Company, by the arrival of Mr. SLOCUM, the President of the Plate Printers' Union, bearing a communication from the Company to the effect that it would be glad to meet a committee from its men to see if matters could not be arranged satisfactorily to all parties, and that it would appoint a delegation of its officers for that purpose. A committee was accordingly formed, and proceeded to the office of the Company, where it was received with marked attention, and negotiations were at once opened by the officers of the National Bank Note Company delegated to receive it. After a great deal of parley on the part of the Company, an agreement was entered into, by which the men are to return to work on Tuesday next, at an increase of five cents on the backs and ten cents on the faces of each hundred impressions of the new fractional currency, and a promise to equalize the prices paid for the old plates. The interview was of course a secret from the men at work for the American Bank Note Company, and when they assembled as usual last evening at the headquarters of the strikers to dole out their assessments in their support, great was their astonishment and still greater their joy at the welcome news. A vote of thanks was passed by the strikers to those who have aided them in the late struggle, and specially so to the Washington and Philadelphia plate printers, the former having donated over $1,500 in aid of the strikers.

Although the strike is over, the National Bank Note Company will lose many of their best hands. Nineteen have already found employment in Washington, where work is as well paid as in New-York, and where living is cheaper; and several others are about to follow their example. At any rate, "all's well that ends well," and Secretary BOUTWELL will now receive the full quota of fractional currency of which he stands so much in need.

United States Custom Revenue Districts.

In pursuance of authority conferred by law, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 28th day of June last, divided the coasts and boundary lines of the United States into sixteen Custom Revenue Districts, each district to be under the supervision of a designated agent. The Second Custom Revenue District was placed under the supervision of Colonel FRANK E. HOWE, with headquarters at No. 52 Wall-street in this City. This District embraces the State of Connecticut, the Southern part of the State of New-York, to the northerly line of the City of Albany and Eastern New-Jersey, *i. e.*, all the coast of New-Jersey to and including Cape May. Four assistants aid the Colonel in the discharge of the multifarious duties of this office.

This bureau has been in existence, but a short time, and is hardly in working condition, yet the manner in which it has succeeded in developing the frauds in the Weigher's Department in the New-York Custom-house, leads to the belief that other supposed frauds, perpetrated by the aid and assistance of Government officials, will be fully exposed in a few weeks. This is the bureau where any person who has been wronged by any employe of the Government can with safety present his grievances and rest assured that his case will be laid before the Department with all diligence and dispatch. This bureau also receives information concerning smuggling, or other frauds upon the Customs, and private informers can rely upon their rights being fully protected. The officers work quietly in their operations, and information of great value to the Secretary of the Treasury is daily transmitted to him, and from present appearances no frauds of any magnitude can in the future be perpetrated upon the Customs at this port, and the perpetrators escape detection and punishment.

Arrest for Violation of Quarantine Laws.

Two men, named RICHARD MARTIN and MATTHEW WALSH, were arrested yesterday by Sergeant O'BRIEN and Officers FINNERTY and O'BRIEN, of the Harbor Police, while in the act of taking off part of the crew of the bark *Eva*, at present detained at the Quarantine anchorage in the Upper Bay. This vessel, it will be remembered, arrived last week from Tunas de Zaza, Cuba, having lost her Captain and one man on the passage from yellow fever, and has since been detained at Quarantine for observation. Yesterday morning Sergeant O'BRIEN noticed several boats hovering about the bark, and upon a nearer approach found that two of the crew had lowered themselves and their dunnage into one of the boats alongside. He at once ordered his men to row to them, and after an exciting chase succeeded in capturing the party near Red Hook. The men, MARTIN and WALSH, were then taken to the Quarantine Station, at Staten Island, and upon a statement of the case being made to Dr. SWINBURNE, were sent in accordance with law to the lower Quarantine for ten days.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

FREDERICK HAENZEN, a German, 77 years of age, residing at No. 507 East Twelfth-street, fell from an East Broadway car, while getting off the front platform, and had his shoulder-blade broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Association for the Prevention of Gambling report, for the quarter ending Aug. 31, ninety-five mercantile firms admitted to membership, and 115 employes reported for gambling.

At 7:30 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in a one-story frame stable in the rear of No. 329 West Thirty-seventh-street, owned and occupied by LOUIS STOCK, who lost a horse and a set of harness valued at $500, which were insured for $300 in the Germania Company. A one-story frame stable adjoining, owned and occupied by CHRISTIAN EVERLE, was also damaged to the extent of $300; insured for $1,000 in the Rutgers Company. The fire also extended to a three-story frame building owned and occupied by N. GREBENSTEIN as a cabinet manufactory, in the rear of Nos. 320 and 322 West Thirty-eighth-street. Damage to stock and building $600. The building is insured for $800 in the St. Nicholas Company. The stock was not insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lamp.

JOHN ARATTA, an Italian lad, 10 years of age, jumped behind a stage to steal a ride, and when he jumped off was run over by a coach, driven by JOHN HACKETT, and severely injured. He was taken home by Officer NOXON, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct.

GEO. HAYWOOD, under arrest for intoxication, while locked up in a cell at the Charles-street Police Station, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the cell door. He was discovered and cut down before he had sustained any material injury.

The remains of an unknown man, aged 40, five feet six inches, slim build, dark hair, smooth face, and dressed in brown pants, black vest and white shirt, were found floating off the Catharine Ferry and were towed to Pier No. 36 East River. The body had the appearance of having been in the water a long time, and was removed to the Morgue for identification.

CAROLINE CALKINS, aged 49, a native of the United States, fell on the sidewalk while passing through Broome-street, near Allen, and expired in a few moments. The remains were removed to her late residence, No. 112½ Eldridge-street, where Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

EDWIN B. CHURCH, aged 11, residing at No. 106 Barrow-street, was run over by a truck, at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and severely injured. He was taken home by his mother.

Brooklyn.

There were 447 arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week.

The *habeas corpus* case relative to the youth now in the service of the United States Government, which was before Judge TROY, has been referred to the Secretary of War for settlement.

DANIEL SEXTON, an English laborer, 35 years old, who was employed in the erection of the new market in First-street, E. D., was killed by the falling in of the foundation yesterday, about 12:30 o'clock.

At 8:45 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the house of Mrs. SNOD, No. 71 Fourth-avenue, and the furniture was damaged to the extent of $500; insured in the Phœnix Insurance Company. The house is owned by Mrs. MULLER.

New-Jersey.

Mr. SEARS, Superintendent of Schools at Newark, in his report for the year ending Aug. 31, states that during the year two new schools houses have been erected. The total number of school buildings now in Newark is twenty-seven. There are in addition, sixty-five private schools. The tax for teachers' salaries amounted to $88,-023 70; for building, &c., $26,858 01; the total valuation is $460,000. The total number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 in Newark is 24,340, of whom but 6,564 attend school daily on an average.

The residence of ADOLPH BAGLEE, No. 176 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was burglariously entered and $290 in money and a set of gold studs stolen. The means by which an entrance was effected is not known, and as the property stolen was taken from the room in which Mr. BAGLEE was sleeping, it is supposed that chloroform had been used.

The annual regatta of the Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association will take place on Thursday, the 9th, in the afternoon, opposite the Elysian Fields in Hoboken.

The Passaic Boat Club will have a regatta on Tuesday afternoon next. The boats will start from the Morris and Essex Railroad bridge.

Mr. L. L'OUVERTURE LLOYD, a relative of the celebrated TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, will deliver a free lecture at Library Hall, in Newark, on Monday evening, about Western Africa.

The body of HENRY FALLOHN, a German resident of Newark, was found yesterday floating in the canal at Newark. He had recently married a second wife, who soon afterward left him and cohabited with another party. This circumstance drove him to insanity. It was while laboring under an attack of this kind that he repaired to the canal and drowned himself in its waters.

The corner-stone of the Centenary Collegiate Institute of the Newark Conference will be laid at Hackettstown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 9, at 2:30 P. M. The Morris and Essex Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets at reduced rates from every station, and a large attendance is expected.

The inquest in the case of the child BRIDGET BRADSHAW, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of opium pills sold by CHRISTOPHER KLEENE, a drug clerk in the employ of Mr. PAPE, at the corner of Newark and Washington streets, Hoboken, was continued last evening before Coroner WHITE. Several unimportant witnesses were examined, and the jury retired, but, after being out for nearly two hours, failed to agree, and adjourned until Wednesday evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 4—11 A. M.—American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83½; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82½; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 76; Illinois Centrals, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—11 A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European.

LONDON, Sept. 4—11:15 A. M.—Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—11:15 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull. Middling Uplands, 13⅝d.@13¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Sugar, 40s.@40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₱ ton.

PARIS, Sept. 4—Noon.—The Bourse is flat.

HAVRE, Sept. 4—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The stock of Cotton in port is 419,000 bales, and not as given yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 4—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 83¼; 1865, old, 83½; 1867, 82½; Ten-forties, 76; Erie, 23½; Illinois, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 13⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d.@13⅞d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. Wheat, 11s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 10s. 1d.@10s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 25s. 9d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Peas, 44s. ₱ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm at 107s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 77s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 61s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 67s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for Fine. Petroleum, 8d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 8d. for Refined. Tallow, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £33 ₱ ton.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sperm Oil, £92 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £39 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Sugar, 40s.@40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

PARIS, Sept. 4—4 P. M.—The Bourse is excited. Rentes, 71f. 35c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 4—4 P. M.—Petroleum is firm at 56f.

HAVRE, Sept. 4.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 4—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	W	Clear	62
Boston	W	Clear	66
New-York	S. W.	Clear	69
Wilmington, Del.	S	Clear	64
Wilmington, N. C.	N. W.	Clear	75
Washington	S. W.	Clear	68
Richmond	S	Clear	60
Oswego	S	Clear	63
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	69
Pittsburg	—	Clear	64
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	68
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	66
Mobile	N	Clear	78
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	77
Key West	E	Clear	83
Havana	—	Clear	82
Augusta, Ga.	N. E.	Clear	68
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	68
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	73

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 4—*In steamship Pereire, for Havre via Brest*—Capt. Baldwin, U. S. N., Mrs. D. Torrance, G. O. Osgood and maid, Miss Rose Benton, Mrs. H. C. White, Jr., and infant, Mrs. C. C. Benton, Miss L. Benton, H. C. White, G. Acha, Dr. Diniz, Mme. F. Delpit, G. B. Sohier, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Mr. Pengnet, F. Kohly, Miss Talman and maid, Mrs. H. Tuffs, P. Allen, Rev. Mr. Facile, T. H. Benton, Mons. A. Ysnaga Hernandes, Mr. and Mrs. Lafette, four children and two maids, Mme. P. Zerquera de Ysnaga, Mlle. Ma Zenna Urqmola, Mlle. Yosefa Urqmola, Mlle. Urqmola, Mons. Jose Md. Urqmola, Mons. Alejo Ysnaga Zerquera, Mr. and Mrs. John Atkinson and child, Mr. Charles Gandet, Dr. J. W. Crane and lady, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Singer, Mr. E. M. Keteltas, Mr. William Nelson, Mr. E. C. Kunkle, Mr. F. Valiotte, Mr. L. Belsose, Mme. St. Bernard, Mr. L. Walbaum, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Valentine, Misses J. and F. Valentine, Miss Eckley and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Bandret, Miss Parent, Mr. J. A. Walpole, Mrs. F. L. Murdoch and daughter, Master M. L. Chappotin, P. Ryder, E. Jourdain, J. B. Morse, O. Lugardon, F. Bournot, W. Gushurst, J. Raimond, D. H. Yvetter, Mr. Anjiou, W. Lungfennum, Mr. Rexford, Fathers Gilbert, Fennessy and Humel, Mr. Wertheimer, Mr. Levy, C. Guerieau, G. Alberganti, L. Massa, Mr. Fichet, Mr. and Miss Daume, Mrs. A. Penez, Mrs. Fichet, Mr. Rignaud, wife and 3 children, Manuel Massine, A. P. Vildosola, Dr. S. E. Dejardins, Mr. Fix, Mr. Overy, Mr. Marcelin, C. Hamlin, M. Bouvet, Mr. and Mrs. Leroux, Mr. Costalin, Mr. Vienot, Lorenzo Morreles, Mr. Hernandez and servant D. Pantailon, Louis Mouttet, C. Mary, Domique Coutin, Isidore Latrille, Rene Biskair, C. Marquete, Joseph Bernard, P. E. Clinton, Ferd. Eggerie, Mons. and Mme. Labat, John Devoto, wife and infant, Charles Devoto, Mrs. V. Cafferata, Lorenzo Cafferata, Sisters Catherine Stolahan, Honora Morriss, Mary Ogles, Mme. Soeur Moncheur, Mme. Mahoney, Mme. Lugardda Annenteros, Master Jaun Figueron Annenteros, Miss Josefa Annenteros, Master Octavis Annenteros, Miss Teresa Annenteros, Miss Anna Annenteros.

SEPT. 4—*In steamship England, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. K. E. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Crawford, Vitol Derris Lapievre, Edward Hicks, Simon Ben Monsa Harrocke, Yousouf Emile, Geo. Sineton, D. Sinclaire, Mrs. Margaret Costellae, Mrs. Mary Murray, P. B. Bellew and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Platts, Master Platts, Rev. C. W. Forman, lady and 3 children, Rev. J. Tracy, Rev. A. P. Kelso, Miss Thompson, Miss Morrison, Mr. Lees.

SEPT. 4—*In steamship Britannia, for Derry, Glasgow and Liverpool.*—William Martin and wife, Felix Petard and wife, Mrs. Barrows, Andon Thiermann, wife and child, Samuel O. Rhodes, John D. Brown, John Longmaid, Mr. Roberts, B. Murdock, Thomas Conaughton and wife, Mathew Brown and wife, Captain J. K. Fentie, Jas. R. Moore, Miss E. Hamilton, Mr. Campbell, H. Hassing, and other passengers in the steerage.

SEPT. 4—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. McGovern, Miss Armstrong, Miss Baxter, Miss Abbott, F. W. Robelin, C. H. Booke, H. T. Powell, F. G. Gleason, Rev. J. J. Poliss and wife, Wm. H. Swayne, Richard Balmer, Morgan Brown and wife, Samuel Hannaford, Isaac Graveson, M. B. Kunp, A. Jones, Jas. M. Stone, H. W. Jones, Jos. Watts, Jr., E. Martin, Mr. Baitlie.

In steamship Montgomery, fro Savannah.—Jos. Fagan, lady and 2 children, Miss R. Jacobson, Mr. Rosenberg and lady, A. A. Adams, Julius Beecher, Jas. Reid and lady, Jas. Jager, lady and child, A. Jacobson and lady, A. Homister, J. B. Spencer, N. Q. O. Weeks, C. H. Parker, J. M. Sawyer, Jno. Dayton, Geo. Hach, Wm. Anderson, Jos. Thompson, Jno. Clark and lady, Wm. Jones, Mrs. Mary Johnson and 2 children, Clarance White and lady, John Williams, Chas. Hatfield, Jno. Wright, lady and 2 children, Edward Hyatt, Lyman McCarty.

In steamship Magnolia, for Savannah.—General M. Lorell, E. H. Hatch, A. Mairot, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. E. Baratt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Meyer and 2 children, Mrs. M. E. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Scott, Henry Wechsler, Aaron Johnson, James Stead, Captain Brockaway, Reuben Porter, George W. Porter, John G. Nichols, Mrs. K. Kugelman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hof, G. Hetmick, Mrs. S. Harvey and child, D. J. G. M. Nair, E. Dickenson, R. P. Cady, W. G. Beale.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 30 | Sun sets..... 6 26 | Moon rises. 4 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 08 | Gov. Island. 7 57 | Hell Gate.. 9 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Mary M. Roberts, Smith, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sterin, Philadelphia; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; E. C. Knight, Dents, Georgetown, D. C., Philips and Brown.

Barks Avena, (Br.,) Carey, Cork for order, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; General Bambino Guieseppe, (Ital.,) Monte, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Texas, (N. G.,) Meentgin, Liverpool, C. Luling & Co.

Brigs T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Correll, Hamilton, B. Middleton & Co.; Pacific, (Ital.,) Savarese, Palermo, Fabbri & Chauncey; Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Nellie Antrim, Wallace, St. John, P. R., Warren, Ray & Co.; Ponvert, Allen, Galveston, C. W. Adams & Co.

Schooners Statesman, Cates, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; Palma, Rankin, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, Rockland, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Alpha, (Br.,) Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Mollie, Plummer, Demarara, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Bark Prinz Fredrick Carl, (N. G.,) Runge, Bristol, Eng., 60 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; Aug. 12, experienced a heavy hurricane from S. to W. S. W., and N. W., lasting 18 hours, during which lost foresail and main lower topsail, &c.; 15th, had a gale from S. S. E., but sustained no damage; 17th, lat. 44 45, lon. 48, spoke a British ship in ballast from Alexandria, steering W. N. W., but could not ascertain her name, who reported losing an entire suit of sails in the hurricane of the 12th.

Bark La Creole, (Fr.,) Lucas, Bordeaux 35 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus, de Ruyter & Co. Has had light variable winds and calms up to the Banks, and from thence strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Amanda Jean, (of Halifax,) Doyle, Pictou, N. S., 13 ds., with 320 tons coal to F. H. Ordione—vessel to Steele & Gamble.

Brig Express, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Young, Old Harbor, Jam., 14 ds., with logwood, &c., and 2 passengers to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to H. J. DeWolf & Co. Has had light N. E. winds up to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence with heavy northerly winds.

Brig Startled Fawn, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Banks, Para 30 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., and 5 passengers to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Sept. 2, at 9 A. M., saw 15 water spouts; think one struck and upset a schr., as she was missed after the spouts passed.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses and scrap iron and 1 passenger to Bishop Bros.

Brig Anna Lindsley, McAlmon, Hillsboro, N. S., 5 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Brig La Creole, Spalckman, of and from Curacao 29 ds., via Bridgeport, with mdse. to Dovale & Co.

Schr. Chas. E. Smith, Vance, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Henry Harteau, Jones, Philadelphia, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Staples, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. G. B. McFarland, McFarland, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. David Currie, Read, Philadelphia, for Middletown.

Schr. Frances Coffin, Reynolds, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Governor, Freethy, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth & Ellen, Childs, Elizabethport, for Somerset.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah W. Cahill, Hill, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Clark, Fire Island, for Hart's Island.

Schr. William McGee, Wright, South Amboy, for Taunton.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Baker, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Ben. Butler, Fowler, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Cornelia Wilbur, Hall, Port Johnson, for Dighton.

Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Thomas Boardman, Wrightington, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Young, Alexandria.

Schr. Geo. P. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Angie Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. Estelle, Ward, Virginia.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Ripple, Whitmore, Whitestone.

Schr. Freestone, Harris, Portland, Conn.

Schr. F. E. Hallock, Hallock, Providence.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Laconia, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, Trenton, for New-Haven.

Schr. Scud, Homan, Treton, for Hartford.

Schr. Americus, Ward, Trenton, for Deep River.

Canal-boat H. T. Gaylord, Stevens, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to A. P. Havens.

Canal-boat E. M. Douglass, Glasser, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to A. P. Havens.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Pereire, for Havre; City of Brooklyn and England, for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow; United States and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; Bienville, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and Magnolia, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; Ashland, from New-York; barks Zingarella, from Goree; Grecian, from Archangel; Surprise, from Liverpool; Siberia, from Liverpool.

Below—Steamship Siberia, from Liverpool, will be up about 3:30 P. M.; bark George T. Kemp, from Algoa Bay.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamer Tillie, from Galveston for New-York, put in for fuel; brig Courier, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 4.—Arr. steamship Leo, from Savannah for New-York, and will go to Norfolk for coal.

Sld. United States steamer Bibb, having in tow the coast survey barge Beauty, for Atlantic City; also a large fleet of coasters (over 150 sail) for Northern ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 2, A. M.—Arr. schr. Franconia, Philadelphia for Boston.

Sld. schr. Jennie E. Simmons, for New-Bedford, in tow of steamer Helen Augusta.

Passed by—Brig Anna Lindsey, bound west.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Idaho, Rondout for Biddeford; J. B. Van Dusen, Philadelphia for Boston; Vandalia, Elizabethport for Salem; Com. Kearney, do. for Boston; Deborah Jones, South Amboy for Boston; Hugh B. McCauley, Richmond, Me., for Baltimore.

Returned—Schr. Monadnock.

3d, A. M.—Arr. schr. Gazelle, Portland for Warren, R. I., and sailed.

Also sld. brig New-Zealand, (Br.,) for Providence; schrs. Thames, (for Newport,) Milford, and H. B. McCauley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Arr. steamer Colorado, from Panama; bark Ruby, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; Kelga, from Manila.

Cld. Cormorant, Liverpool, with 34,000 sacks of wheat; St. Thomas, Cork, 900 do.; City of New-York, Cork, 30,000 do.

4th.—Arr. United States steamer Pensacola, from Victoria; steamer Donald, from New-York.

Cld. ships Strathspy, for Queenstown, with 16,000 sacks of wheat; Ocean Rover, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu.

Sld. steamer Yokohama, with $541,000 treasure; $533,000 for Hong Kong, $8,000 for Yokohama; Catherstone, for Queenstown; City of New-York and St. Thomas, for Cork.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.—Sld. steamships Huntsville and San Salvador, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore; bark George Joham, for Bremen.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4.—Sld. steamships Fairbanks and Volunteer, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Campanero—Bark, from Wilmington for Rio Janeiro, Aug. 18, lat. 25, lon. 48.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.—The steamship Hammonia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 4:30 A. M. today.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 6,

A Superb Stock of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRY GOODS,

Imported this Season expressly for their Retail Sales, Including

RICH PARIS BLACK FANCY SILKS,

LYONS VELVETS, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,

ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAIDS,

WINCEYS, AND THE LATEST

PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' COSTUMES.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS;

Desirable Styles, from 25c. per yard.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,

In new styles, confined to this house, from 30c. per yard.

BLACK GOODS,

Comprising all widths and qualities of Mohairs, Alpacas, Bombazines, Baratheas, Tamises, &c., which is probably unequaled in the City.

MERINOES, EMPRESS AND BIARRITZ CLOTHS, ALL-WOOL DELAINES, &c.,

In every shade and width, (bought in this market out of season,) at less than cost of importation.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., cor. CHRYSTIE.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 6,

A full stock of NEW GOODS in the following departments, viz.:

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY

And

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

AT PRICES WHICH MUST PROVE ATTRACTIVE.

An inspection of them before purchasing elsewhere is respectfully solicited.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., cor. CHRYSTIE.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

I am now opening my FALL IMPORTATIONS, consisting in part of French Satin Damasks, Terrys, Coteline Brocatels, Tapestries, Moquettes, Plushes, French and English Plain Satins, and over one hundred different shades of plain Wool Terry, together with a variety of novelties, embracing the Delhi Cloth, Satinade, &c.

Lace Curtains and Linens,

(Especially selected for fine City trade.)

I. E. WALRAVEN,

No. 751 Broadway.

No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.